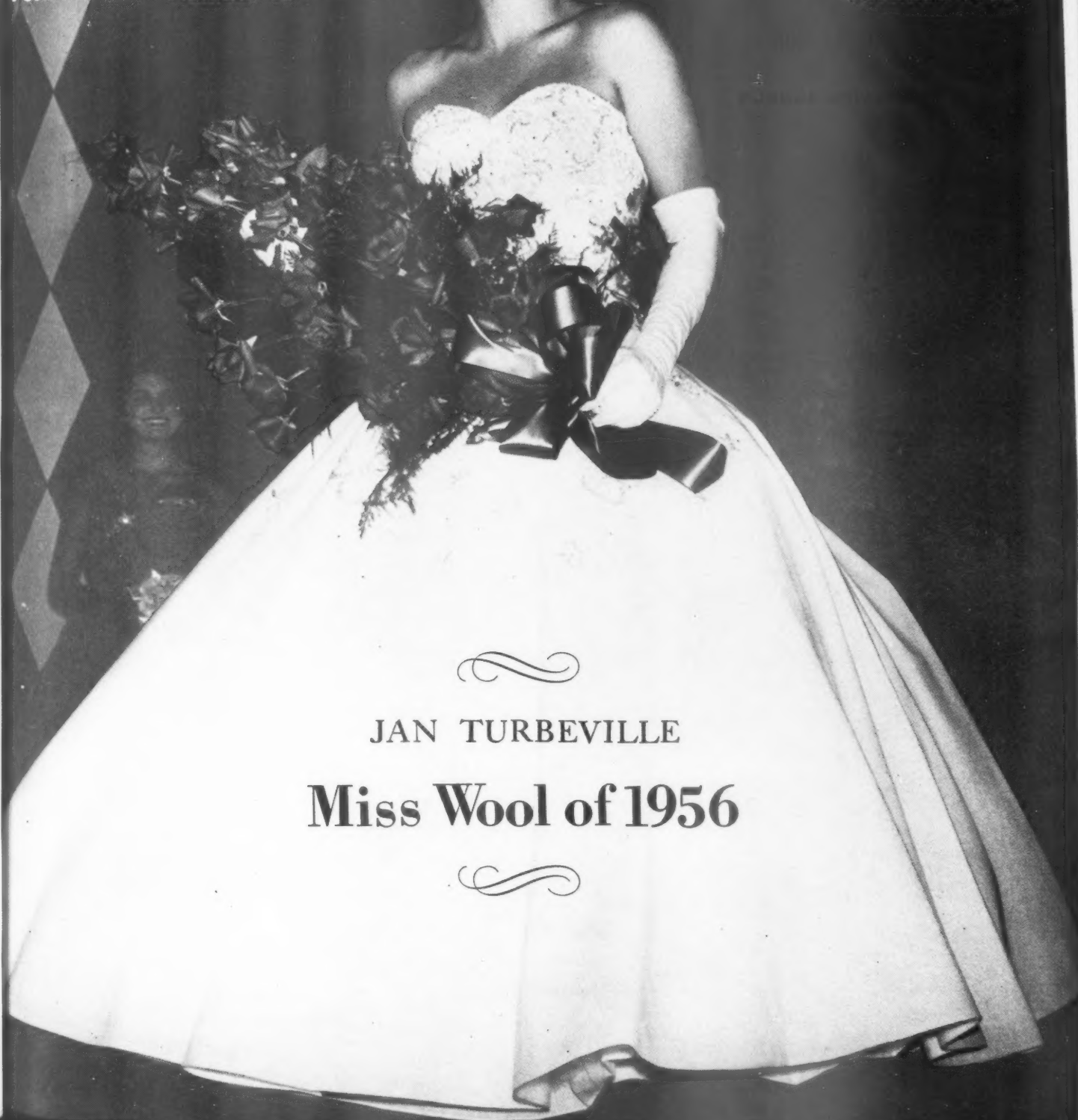


THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

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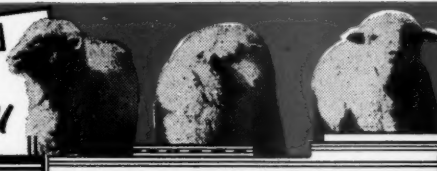


JAN TURBEVILLE

Miss Wool of 1956



Your Grower Owned
Association
Reports to You



J. FRANK DINGS, General Manager
DAVID E. JUDD, Treasurer

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING *News Letter*

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We Are . .

owned by the wool growers who market through this organization.

We Can . .

market your wool to the best advantage for you on today's market.

We Will . .

have the best wool experts and trained staff working for you from the moment we receive your wool until it is marketed.



You Are . .

important to us as your best interest is our main interest.

You Can . .

contact your State Wool Marketing Corporation today and start your wool to market.

You Will . .

receive the best price available through our orderly wool marketing system.

In This Issue

J. M. (CASEY) JONES RESIGNS:

After 15 years of service to the National Wool Growers Association, J. M. Jones, executive secretary, has resigned his position. You can read his timely comments on page 7.

RUSSIAN SHEEP:

The complete story of sheep in Russia—their breeding, grazing, shearing, etc. is told in "The Russian Sheep Story" beginning on page 14.

ASPC MEETING:

The first annual meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc. (the board of directors and the delegates) was held in Chicago on September 12 and 13. Results of that meeting may be found on page 10.

FOREST MANAGEMENT:

Overgrazing is an old story, but a new one concerns itself with proper management of forests. Improper forest caretaking can be just as harmful as poor range management. Read all about this idea on page 16.

FALL RANGE RAM SALES:

Prices of fall range ram sales

were fairly good, as the sale season nears its end. Read about the Pocatello, Salt Lake, Montana, and Wyoming sales beginning on page 30.

SHEEP COATS:

Sheep coats being used in New Mexico have proved very valuable. The coats are fairly inexpensive, they prevent losses in after shearing storms and improve wool quality. Read about them on page 18.

BLACK FIBERS & KEMP FIBERS:

Many things affect wool prices. If your wool contains black or kemp fibers, it is a near cinch that your price from the wool dealers will be lower than if it didn't. You can study the results of a Wyoming survey on this situation made by Professor Alexander Johnston and John T. Larsen of the University of Wyoming. Page 26.

MISS WOOL OF 1956:

The new Miss Wool is a charming 22-year-old lass from Lockhart, Texas. She is a senior at the University of Texas. Read about her on page 13 in this issue.



Let Friskies Meal Cut Your Feeding Costs in Half!

Yes, pound for pound, today's Friskies Meal or Friskies Cubes *out-performs* any canned dog food...for cost or nourishment! Your dog will love the rich, meaty taste. Feed Friskies and give him more energy-building protein than he'd get from beefsteak. Keep your dog frisky — with FRISKIES!

*Gives him
up to 3 times more
honest food
value!*



For added economy, buy the 25-lb. or 50-lb. bag.
Save up to 25%.

Friskies

ALBERS HILLING CO., DIV. OF CARNATION COMPANY
LOS ANGELES 36, CALIF.

LAMB GAMBOLINGS



WOOL GROWERS' BANQUET

Eighth in a series of photographs and comments by Phyllis E. Wright of Durango, Colorado.

For **SUPERIOR RESULTS** Use **COTTONSEED MEAL OR PELLETS**

TO SUPPLY EFFICIENT, CONCENTRATED
PROTEIN AT MOST ECONOMICAL COST

Educational Service
NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
618 Wilson Building Dallas 1, Texas

Wool Growers

plan now to attend the

VERNAL RAM SALE

FAIRGROUNDS

VERNAL, UTAH

October 18, 1955

Colonel Howard Brown, Auctioneer

We have 300 choice blackface and whiteface rams consigned. There will be
STUDS . . . REGISTERED RAMS . . . and RANGE RAMS

For Catalog write Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah

LUNDAHL SHEEP WAGON



- (1) Extra high clearance with brakes.
- (2) Guaranteed to trail true for life of wagon.
- (3) Adjustable lengths with trail hitch on rear.

By Special Order

Tires made special to resist greasewood and other sharp objects. These tires are a combination hard rubber and air tire with three times as much rubber on the tread as regular tires.

Made with sled runners to attach, thus making a combination wagon and sled.

The sheep wagon is made extra heavy and braced to withstand practically any use. Our company has had twenty years of experience building sheep wagons with over 2000 now in use.

EZRA C. LUNDAHL WAGON & MACHINE COMPANY
Logan, Utah Est. 1920



NEW TARIFF COMMISSIONER

William E. Dowling, Michigan Democrat, was sworn in as a member of the United States Tariff Commission late in August. His recess appointment completes the by-partisan membership of six for the Tariff Commission. Mr. Dowling has been engaged in the private practice of law in Detroit since 1948. His appointment will be considered by the Senate after Congress reconvenes next January.

TRADE COMMISSION CHANGES

President Eisenhower has appointed Governor Sigurd Anderson of South Dakota as a member of the Federal Trade Commission and has designated John W. Gwynne of Iowa as FTC chairman. Mr. Gwynne will succeed Edward F. Howery who recently resigned. Both appointments will be effective November 12, but that of Mr. Anderson is subject to Senate confirmation in January.

SALT FEEDING TESTS

Nearly two years of testing at the University of Wisconsin shows that ewes do not need salt. In the tests the ewes given no salt were compared with those given loose iodized salt, block salt, or trace mineralized salt.

The no-salt ewes had just as many lambs, the lambs gained just as well, used about the same amount of feed, and produced the same amount of wool.

A little potassium iodide was sprinkled over the feed of the no-salt ewes to prevent an iodine deficiency.

—USDA

D'EWART LEAVES USDA

Wesley A. D'Ewart, special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, is slated for an appointment to one of the key secretaryships of the Department of Interior, the press reports. He is to succeed Orme Lewis who resigned to resume his law practice in Phoenix, Arizona. In his position with the Interior Department, Mr. D'Ewart will have the responsibility for the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park

Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Territories which handles public land affairs for Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the Pacific Trust Territory.

Mr. D'Ewart, former congressman from Montana, has been particularly helpful to the sheep industry, both as a member of Congress and as special assistant to Secretary Benson on legislative problems. It is reported that Secretary Benson was reluctant to lose him, but finally agreed to his accepting the more important Interior Department subcabinet position.

P-I ANNOUNCES JUDGES

The annual wool show at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition sponsored by the Pacific Wool Growers will be resumed this year after a two-year lapse.

Entries received so far assure a show of more than 200 fleeces from California, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Melvin Fell, veteran wool buyer for Pendleton Woolen Mills, has been named to judge the wool show.

P-I Manager Walter Holt also announced selection of judges for other divisions of this year's big exposition, to run October 15-22 at the North Portland plant. They include:

Sheep—Dr. Hilton Briggs, University of Wyoming, medium wool breeds, and Kenneth McCrae, Monmouth, Oregon, long wool breeds; Angora goats, Eldon Riddell, Independence, Oregon; swine, Harold Wehrman, Belle Plaine, Iowa; dairy goats, Frank Ecker, Modesto, California.

TO STUDY HOME ECONOMICS

Three branches for home economics investigations were recently established by the USDA. Branch programs will deal with research on (1) human nutrition, (2) clothing and housing, and (3) household economics.

Creation of the three branches followed a study of recommendations made by a 15-member home economics research advisory committee which met in Washington in July. On August 9, this committee, reporting upon its actions, suggested to the Department that the current program in home economics research be expanded and that work be initiated on many problems not now receiving attention.

'TORCH' BLANKETS

A near tragedy in which a hospitalized war veteran had to divest himself of a flaming bedjacket was revealed by

Federal Trade Commission Chairman John W. Gwynne recently when he invited Congressional attention to the danger of highly flammable blankets. The bedjacket had been made from such a blanket.

The Commission's new chairman cited the incident in illustrating the dangerously limited protection afforded by the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1954. Its "anti-torch" provisions now apply only to wearing apparel and fabrics sold and intended for use in making the apparel.

"We are concerned with safety for the purchasing public regardless of the manner in which dangerously flammable fabrics threaten that safety," said Chairman Gwynne. "The problem of 'torch' blankets certainly warrants Congressional attention."

EMERGENCY LOAN AREA EXTENDED

Some 145 counties in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming were designated by Secretary of Agriculture Benson on September 16 as areas where agricultural loans can be made under the expanded credit program of the Farmers Home Administration. The designated areas have experienced drought and wind erosion for several years. Credit has previously been available under the regular emergency loan program of the FHA. However, that help will expire December 31, 1955. The recent action by Secretary Benson extends the designation as drought areas for an indefinite period.

WILDLIFE REPRESENTATIVES

Under Section 18 of the Taylor Grazing Act district advisory boards have included a wildlife representative. A recent announcement by Acting Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis, states that wildlife representation has been granted on the National Advisory Board Council and State Advisory Boards. Ten wildlife representatives have been selected to represent the 59 grazing districts, one for each of the State Advisory Boards. These boards formerly were made up entirely of cattle and sheep representatives as provided under the Taylor Grazing Act. The three wildlife representatives named to serve on the National Advisory Board Council are: John Scharff, Burns, Oregon for the Pacific States, Area 1; Tom Knagge, Tucson, Arizona, for the Intermountain States, Area 2; and E. B. Underhill, Grand Junction, Colorado, for the western Great Plains States, Area 3.

STIFF LAMB DISEASE ROBS YOU OF YOUR PROFIT!

REX WHEAT GERM OIL will prevent and cure stiff lamb disease in your flock.

Write for free booklet and prices.

REX MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS



Triple Purpose Drench

Eliminates
Stomachworms - Nodularworms
Tapeworms
SHEEP, GOATS, CATTLE
with single dose

Proven by scientific research to be effective for the removal of the above parasites. Backed by field reports to be highly effective with a single dose. Regarded as the outstanding drench on the market. Fasting is not necessary. Easily administered to both sheep and cattle.

Sold through Wilke Dealers
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ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM
& VETERINARY PRODUCTS
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

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PLAIN - IODIZED - MINERALIZED
STANSBURY SALT COMPANY, INC.
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THE ALL NEW HOME on the RANGE



SHEEP
CAMP
TRAILER
NOW
AVAILABLE

Come In
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including 2 that are **NEW** this year
... to speed the fall movement of livestock
to Eastern Markets and Feed Lots

MONTANA-WYOMING LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri.)

Lv. Billings 10:00 pm
Sheridan 2:30 am
Gillette 6:45 am
Ar. Lincoln 3:00 am

BIG HORN BASIN LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Greybull 8:30 am
Worland 10:30 am
Casper 6:10 pm
Ar. Lincoln 6:00 pm

SAND HILLS LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fri., Sat., Sun.)

Lv. Alliance 11:00 am
Hyannis 1:20 pm
Mullen 3:10 pm
Ar. Lincoln 3:30 am

BELLE FOURCHE LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Saturdays only)

Lv. Gillette 12:50 pm
Moorcroft 2:30 pm
Edgemont 6:00 pm
Ar. Lincoln 10:15 am

POWDER RIVER LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Bonneville 1:00 pm
Powder River 3:20 pm
Glenrock 7:00 pm
Ar. Lincoln 6:00 pm

MIDDLE LOUP LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fri., Sat., Sun.)

Lv. Seneca 4:15 pm
Dunning 5:45 pm
Broken Bow 8:30 pm
Ar. Lincoln 4:00 am

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Daily except Mon.)

Lv. Torrington 9:30 am
Morrill 10:00 am
Scottsbluff 11:00 am
Ar. Lincoln 3:30 am

BOX BUTTE LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Alliance 10:00 pm
Ar. Lincoln 10:00 am

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Seneca 2:00 pm
Hyannis 4:30 pm
Lakeside 7:15 pm
Ar. Denver 11:00 am

• These trains also pick up livestock at other points en route. Where there is sufficient unexpired time on the livestock, direct connections are made at Lincoln with trains for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago, and for feed lot stations or for connecting lines at Council Bluffs. When necessary to feed livestock to comply with the 28-36 hour law, schedules from Lincoln are arranged so there will be no long lay-over.

Insurance on livestock destined to markets on the Burlington Railroad may be purchased from Burlington agents.

For details concerning this special livestock service,
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R. C. BURKE

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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD



An appreciated opportunity . . . Some plans for the future

J. M. (Casey) Jones, on September 20, 1955, asked President J. H. Breckenridge and the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association to accept his resignation as executive secretary effective October 31, 1955.

IN June, 1940, the writer was given an opportunity to join the National Wool Growers Association. This opportunity has constantly been a great challenge over the 15 years and one which, for the most part, holds many pleasant memories. The opportunity to meet and work with the fine people in the industry and outside is deeply appreciated.

It was with real regret, and only after weighing carefully all conditions that I reached a decision to tender my resignation as executive secretary of the National, effective October 31, 1955.

As expressed to President Breckenridge, "I feel that with the passage of the National Wool Act of 1954 together with the activation of Section 708, a goal has been achieved, the ideas for which were started by me in August, 1942. . . . I sincerely feel that a zenith has been reached in my work for the National Wool Growers Association and that perhaps now would be a good opportunity to turn over this most important work to new hands."

It is realized that the goals achieved up to now are not the complete answer. It is hoped and believed that they will result in some economic assistance to the domestic sheep industry. Progress is slow and the program will have to be given an opportunity to work.

An Open Market

For the first time in many years domestic wool is being disposed of on an open market. Only time will tell whether or not agriculture, domestic wool in particular, can stand a free and open market. The "hangover" (150-million-pound Government inventory) from former wool programs is a deterrent to the present program and must be disposed of in as orderly a manner as possible.

Also a question might be asked: "Have the results of war, foreign competition and past-wool programs eliminated competition among customers for domestic wool?" Many are begin-

ning to think this is the case. Depression in the textile industry for the past three years has occasioned shut-downs, mergers, relocation of plants and other forms of business procedure. All of these changes must be evaluated and studied to properly analyze the problem. The industry must do this.

The extreme fluctuations in the lamb market are as serious as ever. It is hoped that the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., will make an analysis of this problem and will discover a remedy for the situation.

Therefore, the problems of the industry continue to be many but tools have been provided which can aid in a solution.

To one who has devoted 15 years to the problems of the industry, it is most difficult on viewing termination not to give a "birds-eye" view of factors confronting the industry and propose some ideas for future plans.

An Absolute Necessity

First and foremost is the absolute necessity to support your State and National associations. They are the **only** organizations interested entirely and unselfishly in your, the producers', welfare. They are working for you and are the ones that have provided the tools and the means for the economic improvement of the industry. To these organizations and the supporting members goes the credit of the National Wool Act of 1954 and its accompanying benefits.

J. M. JONES
Resigns after
15 years of
service to the
National Wool
Growers Association



The American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., is the growers' representative, the purpose of which is to promote and advertise the industry's fine products. The Council's sphere, however, is limited; it cannot carry on the functions of the State and National organizations. The Council is a vehicle for carrying on just one phase of the job to be done. It is an offspring of your State and National groups to do a particular job. The parent organizations must continue to be the life-blood of the industry. Don't fail in your support.

Your State and National associations have, among many others, work to be done in Washington. Probably one of the bitterest farm fights is brewing in the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress. Not only is it essential to guard closely the National Wool Act of 1954, but take advantage of every opportunity to improve it.

The Wool Act has already safeguarded one important line of defense and that is the protection of our present tariff on raw wool. In September the Interdepartmental Trade Agreement Organization gave notice of U. S. intention to negotiate a list of products for tariff concession at the forthcoming GATT hearings. Raw wool is not one of the products listed. It is known that the provisions of the National Wool Act precluded wool from being listed.

Customs - Simplification

Coming up again early in the 2nd Session of Congress will be the question of so-called customs-simplification. This has passed the House of Representatives and is now in the Senate Finance Committee. The passage of this measure will further weaken the tariff structure and should be watched closely.

There will be a further attempt, backed by strong "free trade" forces, to get Congress to recognize the Organization for Trade Cooperation. The result of passage of this measure would take out of the hands of not only Congress, but our Government, the power to control commerce, and place this power in an international authority with the United States having but one vote.

There are efforts being made to repeal the Wool Products Labeling Act. Counter efforts just as strong are attempting to extend fiber labeling. Here again your State and National associa-

tions must join forces and save the wool labeling which in the first place was accomplished by their efforts.

Our industry has been put on notice that an effort will be made to eliminate duties on all wool regardless of grade, if intended entry is for carpet purposes. Your associations have protested this move as being injurious to the tariff structure for wool. Therefore, proper action and effort will be needed.

There are many problems with which the industry will be faced with respect to grazing. Ten-year permits are up for renewal on forest areas. The grazing bill will no doubt be introduced by the Administration; other bills pertaining to grazing are before the Congress. All in all the sum total forewarns a busy time in Washington in the legislative field.

Inasmuch as the activation of Section 708 of the Wool Act does not provide for research, it is highly important that the associations continue their efforts stronger than ever for all phases of research. This is one phase of Association activity which must be increased to assure our fair share of available funds.

These are just a few of the "musts" for your associations. Your continued support of them is essential to your own welfare.

Now a couple of ideas for the welfare of your National Association. These thoughts are being put down on an early Monday morning in an office temperature of 60°—the reason, a broken steam pipe. This is the same excuse with which the employees have been confronted year after year in a building your Association has occupied for almost 40 years at a rental cost of in the neighborhood of \$75,000. The purpose of the above is to preface a suggestion for thought. It isn't new or original—many organizations have approved the idea of having their own home. At least one of our own associations has done that. The only thing new is the method of financing the purchase of the home for the National.

To Acquire a Home

Since the writer took over the management of the National Ram Sale in 1943 the net proceeds from the sale through 1954 have been in excess of \$185,000. These funds have been used to help defray the expenses of the Association and rightly so, but wouldn't this be a fine means to acquire a home for the National? After 32 years of success and with a brighter future in prospect for the sheep industry, the funds from the National Ram Sale would handle such a program.

On numerous occasions the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER has been complimented

on the contents of the magazine and its value to the industry. There is a great need for this official publication and mouthpiece of the industry to be more widely read. With the scope of the industry growing and the development of programs of promotion and advertising of both wool and lamb, producers will benefit greatly from the knowledge gained through the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

The net income from the magazine could well be spent to increase subscriptions outside of affiliated States and increase advertising beneficial to the industry. By so doing it would mean not only increased revenue but also much wider knowledge and support for the industry as a whole.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the entire sheep industry for the support given me the last 15 years and to wish the best of luck and prosperity to the National Wool Growers Association for the future.

—J. M. Jones

D&RGW CUTS LIVESTOCK RATES

Reduced rates on livestock were put into effect on September 20 in certain areas of Utah and Colorado by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. The cut was a voluntary one.

The reduction ranges from 2 cents to 10 cents per hundredweight and applies to cattle and sheep shipped by rail to public livestock markets from Colorado and Utah points served exclusively by the D&RGW.

The action eliminates the livestock freight rate differential granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1932 to the D&RGW. High costs on handling freight in the mountainous area covered by the D&RGW was the basis on which the differential was originally granted.

Sale-in-transit privileges are continued. According to present estimates the lower rates will result in a saving of approximately \$175,000 annually to the stockmen in the area covered.

In Memoriam:

MRS. ALICE UDALL EDGEHILL

MRS. Alice Udall Edgehill, civic leader, clubwoman and churchworker, and a past president of the Salt Lake Women's Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers Association, died in Salt Lake City on September 18. She was 86.

Mrs. Edgehill is survived by three daughters and two sons—L. W. (Lu) and David M. Edgehill, both prominent wool dealers.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

WOOL and most woven wool fabric items are not included in the list of 1,000 items on which it is proposed to negotiate tariff concessions early in 1955 under the Trade Agreements Extension Act. However, wool yarns, certain wool knitted wear items, "clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description," wool hat shapes, caps, etc., are included in the list as well as carpets and floor coverings.

Credit for the fact that raw wool is not included in the list must, of course, go to the National Wool Act.

The State Department maintains, it is said, that it has eliminated commodities that have been the subject of tariff controversies during the past year and that items included are "largely not competitive" with the domestic industries. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, however, holds that the inclusion of wool yarns and clothing will increase liquidation among domestic manufacturers.

Under authority delegated by the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1955, no tariff rate may be reduced by more than 15 percent below that in effect on January 1, 1955. This 15 percent reduction is to cover a three-year period; that is, not more than a five percent reduction will be made in any one year. The only exception is that rates which are above 50 percent ad valorem, or its equivalent, may be reduced to 50 percent ad valorem over a three-year period.

The statement has been made, however, that the State Department contemplates making all of its concessions in the negotiations to open probably in Geneva next January but to have them become effective only at the five percent rate of reduction in the three years to come. This is done, they say, for the purpose of avoiding negotiations each year.

Public hearings on the articles listed for consideration in the proposed trade agreement negotiations will open on October 31, 1955. Both the United States Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information will conduct hearings at the same time.

The purpose of the Tariff Commission hearings and investigation is to determine the "peril point" for each article; that is, the point beyond which tariff concessions cannot be made without serious injury to the domestic industry involved. The Committee of Reciprocity will hear arguments both for and against the proposed tariff concessions.

The list of products to be considered for tariff concessions are of interest to 25 countries with which the United States expects to negotiate at the opening of the new year.

Vibriosis Committee Reports Progress on Research Work

THE beautiful new Union Building on the campus of the Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah was the scene of the summer vibriosis meeting on August 30-31. It was attended by both the producers' committee and also technical committee members from eight States. The National Wool Growers Association initiated this vibriosis research project in August 1952 and appointed the producers' committee at that time.

While the comprehensive research program now under way has yet to reveal important and needed factors about the transmission and control of the vibriosis organism, certainly some progress has been made in knowledge of the behavior of the disease. This is shown in some of the following salient points brought forth in the meeting, which are of interest to sheepmen:

1. It has been proved that the principal source of vibronic abortion is through the consumption, by pregnant ewes, of feed that has been contaminated with infected material.

2. Infection usually takes place four to six weeks prior to lambing. However, it may occur any time during the pregnancy period.

3. While it has been commonly thought that vibriosis infection is present only in major outbreaks, it is now definitely concluded that it occurs in normal early slinks that would usually be unnoticed. Sheepmen should take such slinks to a laboratory for examination to determine whether or not they are dealing with infectious abortion.

4. These facts bring out the importance of sanitation in the handling of pregnant ewes, emphasizing the need for the complete disposition of all aborted material in the area in which abortions occur. A clean water supply should not be overlooked.

5. Records show that a ewe which has aborted is not a carrier of the infection. Therefore, she is a safe animal to be retained in the breeding herd. Experimental evidence to date indicates that the ram is not a carrier of the infection, but how this infection is harbored from year to year is not yet known.

6. Younger animals, two-and three-year olds, seem to be more easily infected than older animals.

7. This same disease exists in cattle and the causative bacteria is similar. It may be possible to infect sheep from

vibrio aborting cattle. It may be possible to infect cattle, likewise, from sheep.

8. After working for three years on this problem certain standards of procedure and methods of studying the organism causing the disease have been agreed upon and adopted by the Vibriosis Committee. These items consist of ways of recovering the causative bacteria from aborting and infected animals and a procedure for studying the various bio-chemical tests which lead to a positive identification of the infectious agent. The thought is that this standardization will enable workers from the various States to avoid confusion in regard to what the other workers are talking about because all tests will be based on the same standards.

9. Experiment stations in the southern States have become interested in the vibriosis problem and are initiating a research project. Their research will be co-ordinated with that of the vibriosis research in the five western States in an endeavor to find, at the earliest possible date, the complete answer to the transmission and control of the vibriosis organism.

A. H. Caine, Boise, Idaho, chairman of the Producer Vibriosis Committee, opened the meeting by asking for the progress reports from various States. Reports were given on research work during the past year in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and

Wyoming. Dr. A. H. Frank of the Animal Disease and Parasite Branch, USDA, reported on the experimental work on vibriosis in cattle at Beltsville, Maryland.

Assignment of research problems for the coming year was also discussed and the following will continue various phases of research work in an endeavor to find the complete answer to the transmission and control of the vibrio organism: Colorado A. and M. College, University of Wyoming, Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory, Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory, Utah State Agricultural College and the University of Idaho. Budgets for the coming year were also discussed.

The group decided to hold their winter meeting in Salt Lake City on January 15, 1956.

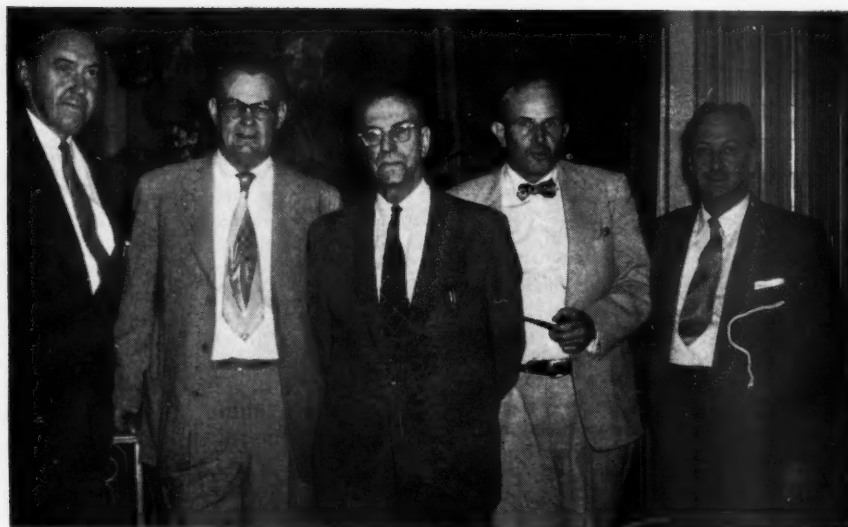
Thanks to the work of some of the personnel at the Utah State Agricultural College, the group enjoyed a delicious barbecue in Logan Canyon following the first day's meeting.

Following were in attendance:

Rue Jensen, J. W. Childs, Dale E. Gillan, Colorado; M. S. Trueblood, J. O. Tucker, J. F. Ryff, J. N. Igo, Wyoming; J. Thorne, Wayne Binns, D. W. Thomas, M. L. Miner, L. W. Jones, M. V. Hatch, Ralph E. Robson, E. E. Marsh, W. Brooksby, Utah; Scott B. Brown, J. W. Bailey, A. H. Caine, Idaho; B. D. Firehammer, L. D. S. Smith, S. Young, M. M. Kelso, E. A. Tunncliff, Montana; A. H. Frank, USDA Animal Disease & Parasite Branch, Beltsville, Maryland; F. K. Bracken, Pullman, Washington; Blaine McGowan, California; Charles G. Grey, USDA Office of Experiment Station, Washington 25, D. C.; E. L. Wiggins, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.



Members of the vibriosis committee are pictured above on the stairs of the new Union Building at the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan, Utah. The committee held its summer meeting on August 30-31.



Officials at the first annual meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., are pictured at the left. They are, from left to right, Dr. O. V. Wells, Director of the AMS of the USDA, official representative from the Secretary of Agriculture to the ASPC; G. N. Winder, president; Jas. H. Lemmon, vice president; J. K. Sexton, director from region 5; and J. M. Jones, ASPC secretary.

ASPC Begins Preliminary Work on Lamb and Wool Promotion

DELEGATES to the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., and members of the board of directors of the same organization held their first annual meeting on September 12 and 13 in Chicago.

A special committee was appointed by the board of directors at the meeting to study a method of obtaining advance funds to get wool and lamb promotion programs (as provided for under Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954) under way as soon as possible. Section 708 funds won't be available until the summer of 1956.

The board also proposed an amendment to the by-laws of the corporation that will allow changing the headquarters from Chicago to Denver. This recommendation will be voted on at the next meeting of the ASPC board of directors to be held in Denver on October 11.

ASPC delegates reelected the same industry representatives to the board of directors for the coming year and considered applications for membership from the National Lamb Feeders Association, the National Sheep Association and the New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.

The National Lamb Feeders Association and the New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc., were voted in as members of the ASPC, the feeders with three delegates and one director, and the New Mexico association with one delegate and one director. (A complete list of the directors of the ASPC for the coming year follows.)

Delegates decided against admitting the National Sheep Association, which is in the process of reorganizing as the National Purebred Sheep Association, but recommended that they should be given further consideration after reorganization has been completed.

Delegates later requested that the president of the ASPC appoint a committee to review the basis of distribution and representation on the ASPC and report back to the board of directors so that they may take appropriate action with respect to qualification and eligibility standards for ASPC membership.

The reelected board of directors, with their two new members, again selected G. N. Winder as president, James H. Lemmon as vice president, and J. M. Jones as temporary secretary.

The group appointed three board committees to study problems involved in beginning the lamb and wool promotion programs as provided for under the recently adopted Section 708.

Findings of these committees will be discussed at the October meeting of the board of directors in Denver.

Members of the committee appointed to study the financial problems are G. N. Winder, James H. Lemmon, Oren A. Wright and C. G. Bell.

The committee appointed to study the applications of advertising and public relations agencies interested in working with ASPC is composed of John Noh, chairman, A. E. Adams, Fred

Earwood, Ralph Horine, L. M. Jones, Harold Josendal and R. A. Ward.

Selected to study the applications for personnel needed to operate ASPC programs are James H. Lemmon, chairman, I. H. Jacob, L. A. Kauffman, A. S. MacArthur, Walter Pfluger and J. K. Sexton.

Members of the board of directors are:

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Fred T. Earwood
Harold Josendal
John Noh
Walter Pfluger
J. K. Sexton
G. N. Winder

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

Ralph Horine
L. M. Jones
Jas. H. Lemmon

NATIONAL GRANGE

C. G. Bell

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Oren A. Wright

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

I. H. Jacob

OHIO SHEEP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

L. A. Kauffman

PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS

R. A. Ward

NATIONAL LAMB FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

A. E. Adams

NEW MEXICO WOOL GROWERS, INC.

A. S. MacArthur

In attendance also were Messrs. the Honorable Wesley A. D'Ewart, special assistant to Secretary Benson; O. V. Wells, the official designate of the Secretary of Agriculture; George E. Cooper of the General Counsel's Office; Howard Doggett, Assistant to Assistant Secretary James McConnell, all from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Incentive Level Announced

AN incentive price of 62 cents per pound of wool, grease basis, will be available during the 1956 marketing year, opening next April 1. This announcement was made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 12.

The level is the same as that for the current marketing year and is approximately 106 percent of the August 15, 1955 parity. Under the National Wool Act, the maximum incentive level is set at 110 percent of parity.

NWGA President J. H. Breckenridge, in behalf of wool growers, had presented to Secretary Benson on August 26, facts which justified, from the producers' standpoint, the establishment of the maximum incentive price level, 65 cents. He pointed out that the goal of the National Wool Act was the production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. But under the first year's operation of the program, the estimated wool production had dropped five million pounds. This, President Breckenridge said, indicated that the 62-cent level is not sufficient to halt the downward trend. Since producers had not yet received cash benefits, he recognized that the program had not been in effect sufficiently long for them to see its full value. However, he questioned whether the 62-cent level was high enough to encourage producers, now planning their next year's operation, to increase production.

In support of the 62-cent price level, Department officials stated that "although wool production declined slightly this year as compared with last, it is too early as yet to appraise the full effect of the present incentive level on domestic wool production."

A mohair incentive price of 70 cents per pound for the 1956 marketing year has also been announced by the USDA.

The Department release further states:

"As in the program currently in effect for the 1955 marketing year, payments under the 1956 program will be made to producers of shorn wool on a percentage of each producer's cash return from wool sales rather than at a flat cents-per-pound rate. This is to encourage each producer to try to get the best possible price for his wool in the market, because the size of his incentive payment will depend on the net amount he gets in selling his wool. Also, this is an incentive to produce high quality wool, and to shear and

market the wool in the way that will best meet market demand. Mohair payments, if needed, will be determined in the same manner.

"Pulled wool payments under the 1956 program will be made on the marketings of live lambs and sheep. The rate of payment will be a certain number of cents per hundred pounds, live-weight, of animals sold and will be determined after the price received for shorn wool by all producers during the marketing year is known."

The rates of payment cannot be determined until the summer of 1957.

Referendum Results

THE final count of votes in the recent referendum on activating Section 708 of the National Wool Act showed

approval by 72 percent. Therefore, the promotion program for wool and lamb will be launched by the American Sheep Producers Council. The announcement of the final tally was made by the USDA on September 12, 1955.

In the preliminary announcement of the referendum results (NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, September 1955, Page 9) approval of the program was indicated by a vote of 72.2 percent.

As you know, the referendum was based on the number of sheep owned by eligible producers voting. The final tabulation showed that producers owning 9,297,919 sheep (72 percent) favored the program, whereas owners of 3,620,246 sheep (28 percent) were opposed. A total of 47,954 eligible producers, or 71.3 percent of the total voting, favored the program: 19,334, or 28.7 percent, were opposed.

The final referendum results by States are shown in the table.

| STATE | Vote by Producers | | | % YES | Vote by Sheep Represented in Referendum | | | % YES |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | For | Against (No. of Producers) | Total | | For | Against (Number of Sheep) | Total | |
| Alabama | 169 | 17 | 186 | 90.9 | 22,754 | 2,244 | 24,998 | 91.0 |
| Arizona | 53 | 5 | 58 | 91.4 | 104,369 | 248 | 104,617 | 99.8 |
| Arkansas | 234 | 62 | 296 | 79.1 | 17,734 | 4,921 | 22,655 | 78.3 |
| California | 1,244 | 343 | 1,587 | 78.4 | 923,231 | 232,058 | 1,155,289 | 79.9 |
| Colorado | 1,000 | 250 | 1,250 | 80.0 | 770,989 | 108,870 | 879,859 | 87.6 |
| Connecticut | 54 | 12 | 66 | 81.8 | 1,425 | 444 | 1,869 | 76.2 |
| Delaware | 14 | 1 | 15 | 93.3 | 842 | 20 | 862 | 97.7 |
| Florida | 19 | 2 | 21 | 90.5 | 1,372 | 107 | 1,479 | 94.6 |
| Georgia | 164 | 12 | 176 | 93.2 | 12,546 | 612 | 13,158 | 95.3 |
| Idaho | 610 | 154 | 764 | 79.8 | 557,571 | 60,826 | 618,397 | 90.2 |
| Illinois | 2,968 | 1,204 | 4,172 | 71.1 | 144,048 | 53,610 | 197,658 | 72.9 |
| Indiana | 2,477 | 829 | 3,306 | 74.9 | 109,726 | 31,717 | 141,443 | 77.6 |
| Iowa | 2,865 | 1,684 | 4,549 | 63.0 | 189,435 | 109,181 | 298,616 | 63.4 |
| Kansas | 1,158 | 582 | 1,740 | 66.6 | 133,135 | 59,322 | 192,457 | 69.2 |
| Kentucky | 1,816 | 475 | 2,291 | 79.3 | 123,530 | 27,540 | 151,070 | 81.8 |
| Louisiana | 288 | 36 | 324 | 88.9 | 31,533 | 3,812 | 35,345 | 78.2 |
| Maine | 151 | 41 | 192 | 78.6 | 6,437 | 1,340 | 7,777 | 77.8 |
| Maryland | 219 | 55 | 274 | 79.9 | 10,576 | 2,493 | 13,069 | 80.9 |
| Massachusetts | 118 | 33 | 151 | 78.1 | 4,196 | 899 | 5,095 | 82.4 |
| Michigan | 1,151 | 664 | 1,815 | 63.4 | 86,759 | 49,522 | 136,281 | 63.7 |
| Minnesota | 4,453 | 894 | 5,347 | 83.3 | 282,445 | 47,026 | 329,471 | 85.7 |
| Mississippi | 295 | 55 | 350 | 84.3 | 37,669 | 3,427 | 41,096 | 91.7 |
| Missouri | 2,088 | 1,484 | 3,572 | 58.5 | 144,740 | 86,450 | 231,190 | 62.6 |
| Montana | 831 | 398 | 1,229 | 67.6 | 540,559 | 186,260 | 726,819 | 74.4 |
| Nebraska | 653 | 254 | 907 | 72.0 | 221,537 | 36,127 | 257,664 | 86.0 |
| Nevada | 63 | 30 | 93 | 67.7 | 149,544 | 76,121 | 225,665 | 66.3 |
| New Hampshire | 65 | 15 | 80 | 81.3 | 2,062 | 573 | 2,635 | 78.3 |
| New Jersey | 84 | 20 | 104 | 80.8 | 3,235 | 748 | 3,983 | 81.2 |
| New Mexico | 241 | 271 | 512 | 47.1 | 193,401 | 247,232 | 440,633 | 43.9 |
| New York | 776 | 416 | 1,192 | 65.1 | 61,504 | 29,009 | 90,513 | 68.0 |
| North Carolina | 403 | 33 | 436 | 92.4 | 16,082 | 882 | 16,964 | 94.8 |
| North Dakota | 1,620 | 617 | 2,237 | 72.4 | 242,461 | 58,544 | 301,005 | 80.6 |
| Ohio | 5,367 | 1,452 | 6,819 | 78.7 | 336,486 | 91,702 | 428,188 | 78.6 |
| Oklahoma | 578 | 274 | 852 | 67.8 | 49,182 | 28,325 | 77,507 | 63.5 |
| Oregon | 673 | 368 | 1,041 | 64.6 | 247,109 | 50,692 | 297,801 | 83.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 922 | 395 | 1,317 | 70.0 | 47,647 | 25,924 | 73,571 | 64.8 |
| Rhode Island | 32 | 8 | 40 | 80.0 | 842 | 165 | 1,007 | 83.6 |
| South Carolina | 83 | 6 | 89 | 93.3 | 4,016 | 552 | 4,568 | 87.9 |
| South Dakota | 3,116 | 1,036 | 4,152 | 75.0 | 537,430 | 149,493 | 686,923 | 78.2 |
| Tennessee | 930 | 239 | 1,169 | 79.6 | 58,670 | 13,712 | 72,382 | 81.1 |
| Texas | 2,331 | 2,370 | 4,701 | 49.6 | 1,254,641 | 1,200,089 | 2,454,730 | 51.1 |
| Utah | 616 | 102 | 718 | 85.8 | 552,849 | 107,073 | 659,922 | 83.8 |
| Vermont | 76 | 17 | 93 | 81.7 | 3,621 | 570 | 4,191 | 86.4 |
| Virginia | 1,255 | 598 | 1,853 | 67.7 | 66,550 | 32,225 | 98,775 | 67.4 |
| Washington | 413 | 84 | 497 | 83.3 | 156,736 | 9,274 | 166,010 | 94.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,268 | 518 | 1,786 | 71.0 | 56,694 | 22,085 | 78,779 | 72.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1,381 | 546 | 1,927 | 71.7 | 67,992 | 21,412 | 89,404 | 76.1 |
| Wyoming | 562 | 374 | 936 | 60.0 | 696,311 | 339,268 | 1,035,579 | 67.2 |
| Hawaii | 2 | — | 2 | 100.0 | 13,500 | — | 13,500 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 47,954 | 19,334 | 67,288 | 71.27 | 9,297,919 | 3,620,246 | 12,918,165 | 71.98 |

Textiles aren't sharing economic boom

by RUTH JACKENDOFF,
Director Department of Economics and
Statistics
The Wool Bureau, Inc.

TEXTILES are not sharing in the current economic boom to the extent of other consumer goods. While total consumer expenditures are averaging seven percent higher than a year ago, consumer clothing expenditures are only two percent higher.

The full impact of the recovery in textiles is expected to be realized in the fall and winter of 1955. Trade reports of clothing and mill business being written for this winter and spring 1956 seem to be confirming this view. Statistical results will have to bear this out before it can be stated as fact.

(See table of Significant Statistics following text.)

The wool picture, as reflected in mill consumption of apparel wool, has been staging only a mild recovery from 1954 levels. Month by month gains from 1954 to 1955 have been decelerating, resulting in an average gain of five percent from January through July. Consumption of wool in the worsted system has continued to lose ground, while woolen system activity has shown consistent gains over 1954 rates. The protracted decline of activity in the worsted system is a result of the long-term shift in demand from worsted to woolen fabrics. This is illustrated by comparing the worsted shares of men's and women's fabric production during the first half of 1955 with peak worsted ratios since the end of World War II. In 1950, worsteds represented 29 percent of women's wear fabrics compared with 10 percent today. Corresponding men's wear ratios were 68 percent in 1950 and 47 percent today.

The mild recovery in total apparel wool consumption obscures trends in specific wool markets. An examination of total woven wool goods production for the first half of 1955 reveals a spectacular recovery in apparel fabrics but continuing declines in blanketing and other non-apparel fabrics. While men's civilian apparel fabrics showed a production gain of 30 percent and women's apparel fabrics of 20 percent, wool blanketing production fell 24 percent from a year ago and other non-apparel fabrics fell 60 percent.

To the domestic production of fabrics must be added the rising imports of woven wool apparel fabrics, coming in at an annual of 25.7 million square yards (five months) or 42 percent over the corresponding 1954 period.

The rise of 11 percent in carpet wool

consumption added to the rise in apparel wool consumption and net imports of processed and manufactured wool goods has resulted in an estimated rise in civilian per capita wool consumption during the first half of 1955 to 2.9 pounds from 2.6 pounds in 1954, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Apparel wool requirements this year are being met to a larger extent from imports than last year. For the January-May period, imports for consumption were 19 percent higher than a year ago, with 74 percent coming from the British Dominions this year as against 71 percent last year.

The rise in total wool yardage produced of 19 percent against a rise in apparel wool consumption of five percent reflects the increasing use of fibers other than raw wool. Raw wool accounted for 56 percent of total fiber consumption this year to date compared with 59 percent a year ago.

Compared with the seven percent rise in carpet and apparel wool consumption, rayon and acetate staple and tow fiber consumption rose eight percent while production of noncellulosic staple and tow fibers rose 94 percent.

While production of men's outerwear has shown sizeable gains over 1954, the earlier gains of 50 percent-or-more-wool fabrics in the summer-weight suit market have disappeared and these suits now approximate the 1954 share of this market, or 36 percent. In the

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS OF THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY Partial Years, 1954 and 1955

| Item | Period | 1955 | 1954 | % Chg. |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
| Wool consumption, mil. lbs., clean basis | Jan-July | 286.7 | 221.2 | +7 |
| Apparel wool | | 165.2 | 157.0 | +5 |
| Woolen | | 86.1 | 72.4 | +19 |
| Worsted | | 79.1 | 84.6 | -7 |
| Wool imports for consump., mil. lbs., cl. basis | Jan-May | 107.7 | 88.0 | +22 |
| Apparel (dutyable) | | 53.6 | 45.1 | +19 |
| Australia | | 23.7 | 18.7 | +27 |
| New Zealand | | 6.5 | 6.4 | +2 |
| South Africa | | 9.6 | 7.1 | +35 |
| Argentina and Uruguay | | 11.5 | 10.3 | +12 |
| Production of woven wool fab. mil. lin. yds. | Jan-June | 157.8 | 132.1 | +19 |
| Government apparel | | 3.9 | 1.5 | +160 |
| Civilian apparel | | 145.7 | 116.8 | +25 |
| Men's and boys' | | 73.6 | 56.5 | +30 |
| Women's and children's | | 72.1 | 60.3 | +20 |
| Non-apparel, incl. govt. blankets | | 8.2 | 13.7 | -41 |
| Wool apparel fabric imports, mil. sq. yds. | Jan-May | 10.7 | 7.5 | +43 |
| Prices of raw fibers, cents per lb. | Jan-Sept* | | | |
| Wool on Boston Market | | | | |
| Dom. Terr., gd. Fr. | | 146.4 | 173.3 | -16 |
| com. & staple | | | | |
| Aust., gd. topmaking, duty paid | | 170.4 | 199.1 | -14 |
| Dom., % blood, gd. Fr. comb. & staple | | 120.3 | 132.4 | -9 |
| Aust., 58s, 60s, combing, duty paid | | 126.4 | 144.9 | -13 |
| Viscose rayon, staple | | 34.0 | 34.0 | — |
| Dacron | | 160.0 | 163.0 | -2 |
| Nylon | | 150.0 | 153.0 | -2 |
| Orlon | | 150.0 | 153.0 | -2 |
| Acrlan | | 140.0 | 140.0 | — |
| Dynel | | 128.0 | 128.0 | — |
| Vicara | | 100.0 | 100.0 | — |

*September 1955 represents average of 2 weeks.

separate trouser market, on the other hand, fabrics of 50 percent or more wool continue to hold their gains and now account for 34 percent of the market against 28 percent last year. Judging from business being written for spring, 1956, as reported in the trade press, 100 percent wool tropicals are gaining favor and will be featured by many retailers who have given them only indifferent attention in the past few years.

The outstanding feature of the women's wear market this year is the rise of 13 percent in suit production. This reverses a declining trend of some years standing. All other major items of women's wear, except coats, have also experienced notable gains. A decline of rayon and acetate's share of the suit and skirt market suggests a rise in wool's share as a major component of all other fabrics.

The latest figures on department store stock-sales ratios relate to July. They show men's clothing and boys' wear departments in good open-to-buy positions, while women's and misses coat and suit departments appear somewhat overstocked. These ratios reflect spring and summer stock positions and clearance sales have undoubtedly normalized them in time for fall restocking.

Faint reverberations are beginning to be heard of a possible modest recovery of wool in the women's sweater market, said now to be based on Orlon to the extent of 75 percent.

The wool blanket market, which has experienced growing competition from man-made fibers during the past year, may benefit from recent publicity demanding that bedding be included under the Flammable Fabrics Act following averted military hospital accidents from brushed rayon bedclothes materials.

The price of raw wool at recent levels has given it a competitive advantage over the more expensive non-cellulosic staple fibers. At this price, wool textile mills have been able to improve their profit margins without raising the prices of their fabrics. This has lent stability to the retail prices of wool garments and other wool products which should give wool a market advantage during the season ahead.

The raw wool market itself, continues to be characterized by a cautious purchasing policy as consumers of raw wool await the impact of the Commodity Credit Corporation stockpile sales to begin on November 1. These are to be made on a competitive bid basis at the rate of 1/24 of the inventory on hand at the beginning of each month. It is estimated that this rate of sale should dispose of the stockpile of 150 million pounds in 24 months, or by November, 1957.



MISS WOOL

And her court of ten lovely Texas beauties

Pretty Brunette Named *Miss Wool*

MISS Wool of 1956 is more than just a pretty girl—she's a very important girl, for Jan Turbeville, brunette royalty from Lockhart, Texas, now has the responsibility of being the representative of a major business—the wool industry—during the coming year.

The 22-year-old University of Texas senior will model a \$4,000 all-wool wardrobe in the Nation's fashion centers during 1956. In addition to the extensive wardrobe she will receive, Miss Wool's gifts will include jewelry, luggage, and a modeling and charm school scholarship. Co-sponsored by the San Angelo Board of City Development and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Miss Turbeville succeeds Miss Sarah Belcia of San Antonio.

Her coronation climaxed Wool Fiesta Week, held August 28 through September 2 in San Angelo. Miss Turbeville, selected over 51 other contestants for beauty, talent and public speaking ability, is the fourth winner of the annual contest. The honor brings her closer to her ambition to become a professional model. Miss Turbeville is an accomplished pianist and contralto.

The vital statistics? Weight, 120 pounds; height, 5 feet, 6 inches; bust, 36 inches; waist, 24 inches; hips, 36 inches.

Since her coronation, Miss Turbeville has been busy with wardrobe fittings, modeling instructions, and picture sessions.

An expected crowd of some 1500 people will view her first formal appearance as the wool world's representative October 16 at the Texas State Fair in Dallas. From then on, Miss Turbeville will be travelling throughout the country as good will emissary for the wool industry. Three of her major appearances will be at the annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association to be held in Fort Worth in December, at the meeting of the National Wool Growers Association, also scheduled for Fort Worth, and at the Wool Bureau, Inc., New York. She

will also make East Coast radio and television appearances during the year.

Besides meeting all her Miss Wool commitments, the lovely brunette, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Littlefield, hopes to complete her studies at the university this year. She is majoring in English, with minors in speech and music.

While at the university, Miss Turbeville has been a finalist for the Bluebonnet Belle title, reigned as duchess of the 36th Infantry Division at the Texas A & M College Cotton Ball, and was one of six A & M freshman class sweetheart finalists. She is a member of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority.

Handling the monumental task of selecting Miss Wool were three judges, Mrs. Katherine Randall, home editor of The Farmer Stockman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; M. G. Feldman, president of the Dallas Fashion Center, Dallas; and Mrs. Icybelle Richardson, fashion coordinator, The Fair, Fort Worth.

More than 2,000 persons watched as the president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association placed the sparkling crown on Miss Turbeville's head shortly after the judges had reached their decision.

When given the news backstage by Mrs. John Alexander of San Saba, the new queen tearfully exclaimed, "It's wonderful."

The 10 members of Miss Wool's court and finalists for the title were Ann Loader of Vernon, Elma Real of Kerrville, Gean Crass of Silverton, Shirley Joyce Walters of Dallas, Leta Faye Hackney of Gatesville, Diane Wilson of Ballinger, Carolyn Gumper of El Paso, June Wiley of Lockney, Blanche Goodwin of Waco, and Karen Gentry of Abilene.

The coronation climaxed the modeling of Miss Wool's wardrobe by the 11 finalists.

(Continued on page 44.)



JAN TURBEVILLE
She's Miss Wool of 1956.

Have you ever wondered about the sheep industry
behind the Iron Curtain? If you have here's - - -

THE RUSSIAN SHEEP STORY

IT is, perhaps, not generally realized that Russia is the world's third largest wool producer,¹ and that its wool textile industry is primarily based on the domestic clip. During the 1953-54 season, for example, when the increase in Russian wool purchases to some 70 to 80 million pounds had a perceptible effect on world markets, it is unlikely that imports represented more than a sixth of her available supplies of fine wool. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the reports² which appear from time to time on the progress of sheep breeding and wool growing in the Soviet Union.

Breeding policy, as set out in a resolution adopted by the Communist Central Committee last January, requires a particularly large expansion in the numbers of fine-wooled sheep. The total wool production planned for 1960 is 80 percent greater than that for 1954, and the proportion of fine wool in the clip is to be quadrupled. This would imply a sevenfold increase in fine-wool production, and if, as seems probable, fine wool now represents 12 to 15 percent of the clip, the 1960 target would require that 50 to 60 percent of Russian production be fine wool, and that almost all of the planned increase in output consist of wool of this quality.

Fine-Wool Production

The emphasis placed on fine-wool production is the theme of an article by Professor Nikolayev, who draws attention to the importance of increased fleece weights in the plans for an 80 percent expansion of wool production. Target numbers for sheep show a 60 percent increase, a greater cut (fleece weight) per head being relied on for the rest of the additional output. He gives the fleece weight of a fine-wooled sheep as 8.8 to 11 pounds, in contrast with the much smaller return from a coarse-wooled native sheep, which he quotes as 4.2 pounds, and which other evidence suggests is still smaller.

The traditional Russian wools were mainly carpet types, and prior to the Revolution little attention was given to apparel grades, which represented less than a tenth of total wool output.

The Soviet authorities, however, have attempted to transform the pattern of sheep raising so that Russian wool production would conform to the requirements of their plans for an industrialized society with a rising standard of living. By crossing native breeds with sheep of merino blood they have sought to increase the proportions of fine and semi-fine wools and to obtain larger fleeces. Professor Nikolayev claims that the proportion of superior quality wool, which may be taken as indicating apparel grades, had reached 65 percent of Russia's total wool production by the outbreak of war. This figure is rather larger than the proportion shown in the detailed statistics of wool collections³ (which, however, represented only two-thirds of total output) published for the years 1934-37. This latter source showed an increase of fine wools from 10 to 14 percent, and of crossbreds from 16 to 32 percent over these four years, giving a total of 46 percent of apparel grades in 1937.

Government's State Farms

The chosen instruments of this breeding policy have been the state farms, which are under direct government control. Many of the collective farms have also participated in the work of flock improvement, but less progress has been made among the privately owned flocks, a category which includes the animals grazed by collective farm workers on their individual plots and those belonging to nomadic tribesmen in the Asian republics. In consequence, the cut per head is much higher on state farms, and their figures cannot be taken as representative of Russia as a whole. This may be illustrated by the 1960 production targets, which are an average of 9.2 pounds of wool per sheep on state farms and 6.6 pounds per head on collectives. Of course, not all state farms are concerned with rearing improved sheep, and the specialized sheep breeding establishments already record heavier fleeces than the 1960 target for state farms as a whole.

An article by Mr. Komissarov, Deputy Chief of Animal Breeding, gives some indication of the work of these stud farms. There were 315 state breeding

farms at the beginning of 1954, of which 78 were for sheep. These were responsible for supplying improved stock to a larger number of collective breeding farms, comprising 2,328 sheep flocks. These in turn sold sheep to other collectives and over the last 20 years supplied 663,000 sheep. Mr. Komissarov referred to improvement in the quality of merino sheep as one of the most important aims of the state breeding farms, and said that their proportion of pedigree sheep had risen from 33 percent in 1940 to 73 percent in 1952. The wool cut on these specialized farms was, of course, considerably above the national figure, having averaged 11.9 pounds in 1952, and he mentioned one collective in the Caucasus which had recorded an average of 14.3 pounds. Much larger weights have been announced for the fleeces of individual animals.

While the results achieved in the development of improved breeds indicate the possibility of increased Russian wool production, its realization in practice depends on many factors ranging from climatic conditions to the importance given to sheep raising in national economic planning. Recent official statements imply that it now receives a lower priority than last year. Though the figures are not exactly comparable, the targets for 1960 adopted by the Communist Central Committee in January bear a close resemblance to those proposed for 1958 in Mr. Khrushchev's report last year, and it may be inferred that the Russian authorities have decided to be rather less ambitious.

Ploughing-up Drive

The explanation is probably to be found in the under-fulfilment of fodder crop production plans and in the intensification of the ploughing-up drive which was announced last autumn—an interpretation which is supported by Mr. Khrushchev's criticism of excessive provision of pasturage when advocating the cultivation of additional land. Most of the new arable acreage is to be provided in the relatively well-watered steppes of Kazakhstan and central Siberia, and it is noticeable that more

stress is being laid on drier mountainous regions in recent statements about areas suitable for the extension of sheep farming.

Sheep are at present quite widely distributed through the Soviet Union. The North Caucasus, Volga and Ukraine regions contain more than a quarter of the total, most of which are improved breeds, three-quarters of all the fine-wool production coming from these areas. Siberia is already an important sheep rearing region, though large tracts are still undeveloped. Nearly a third of Russian sheep are to be found in Kazakhstan and the republics of Central Asia. A regional sheep distribution plan instituted in 1951 provided for the development of fine-wooled breeds over a very large area including parts of Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Kirghiz Republic as well as in the Caucasus, Volga and Ukraine. Some provision had been made for an increase in the number of astrakhan sheep in the Astrakhan and Stalingrad areas, but this decision was strongly criticized by Mr. Khrushchev last year on the grounds that the areas were suitable for fine-wooled sheep. It appears that astrakhan and fat-rumped breeds are to be largely confined to Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and the less favored parts of Kirghiz and Kazakhstan.

Siberian Expansion

With the extension of the arable area in Siberia, plans for the expansion of Siberian sheep rearing have come to be concentrated on the Altai region, the Chita Oblast and the Buryat Mongol Republic, all of which are mountainous territories to the south of the steppes where the frost-free season is too short for grain cultivation.

A Pravda article gives some indication of the difficulties encountered in the Chita Oblast where, although new breeds have been adapted to local conditions, heavy losses of young lambs have been experienced. The climate requires the provision of fodder for winter feeding and ewe shelters to permit earlier lambing. Despite these difficulties development of the Chita Oblast is proceeding, emphasis being laid on the potentialities of this region, which is estimated to have an ultimate carrying capacity of 5 to 6 million sheep. It is, however, little developed at present, and state farms record only one sheep per 250 acres.

In Kazakhstan, where conditions are rather less arduous, collective farms report an average of one sheep to three acres. About half the sheep are fine-wooled or crossbred, and 1960 estimates are 3.5 to 4 million fine-wooled and 7 to 7.5 million crossbred out of a total

of 16 million sheep. However, this Republic also shows the effects of the reservation of the best land for arable farming, 40 percent of its sheep being concentrated in four semi-desert districts, the northern districts with the best rainfall having the fewest sheep. Reports have also been received of progress in sheep-rearing in the Central Asian Republics, which are officially described as having tremendous potentialities, despite their extreme deficiency in rainfall, and in the Kirghiz Republic sheep raising is said to rank first in the country's economy.

Heavy Losses Inevitable

It is clear from a study of the areas chosen for expansion of sheep rearing that the Soviet Government is incurring considerable risks in its wool production program. Heavy losses are almost inevitable in unsuitable climatic regions, despite the development of specially adapted breeds. In his review of the agricultural situation last year Mr. Khrushchev mentioned that in the 1951 winter sheep losses had exceeded 1.5 million on Kazakhstan collectives alone, and 350,000 on Uzbekistan farms. He has drawn attention to the need to build up fodder stocks and construct irrigation works as a precaution against natural catastrophes, but it is doubtful whether this could be accomplished on a sufficiently large scale over the next few years. The increase in sheep numbers planned for 1960 represents the upper limit of what might be hoped for under the most favorable conditions: in the areas selected for the Russian experiments it appears rather unrealistic.

—The Wool Digest August 4, 1955

¹A 1953 estimate (the most recent available) gives the sheep population of the U.S.S.R. as 92 million and a 1955 estimate of wool production is 410 million pounds. Australia and New Zealand hold first and second places in wool production.

²From a variety of Russian sources, which cannot be checked against other statistical information.

³Compulsory and contractual deliveries at fixed prices. The rest of the clip could be sold on the free market.

SHEPHERD SAM



"Of course she's following you . . . she thinks you're wearing her uncle."

SHEEP DOG PRICES

An indication of the value which shepherds place on a good sheep dog was given at a recent Gore, New Zealand, stock sale when seven dogs brought a total of \$1120. The highest price, \$265, was paid for a two-and one-half year old heading dog.



| OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER |
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| JANUARY | FEBRUARY |
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SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

JANUARY 23-26, 1956: 91ST ANNUAL MEETING, NWGA, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

AUGUST 16-17, 1956: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Conventions and Meetings

October 28-29: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

November 1-3: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Casper, Wyoming.

November 6-8: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise, Idaho.

November 10-12: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

November 13-15: Washington Wool Growers Convention, Yakima, Washington.

November 16-17: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

November 16-18: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Great Falls, Montana.

December 5-7: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas.

January 8-11, 1956: American National Cattlemen's Convention, New Orleans, La.

January 9-11, 1956: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

JANUARY 23-26, 1956: NWGA CONVENTION, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

Sales

October 13: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

October 18: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.

November 11-16: National Columbia Sale, Ogden, Utah.

AUGUST 16-17, 1956: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Shows

October 15-22: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, North Portland, Oregon.

October 28-November 6: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

November 11-16: Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 11-16: National Columbia Show and Sale, Ogden, Utah.

November 25-December 3: International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

January 13-21, 1956: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Overgrazing's an old story— But here's a brand new one



Note the undercover and the dead trees in the above forest. Will the young trees in the foreground have a chance to grow large and healthy, or are there too many of them?

POOR FOREST MANAGEMENT IS HARMFUL

D. W. WINGFIELD
Apache Maid Ranch, Rimrock, Arizona

IT'S an old, old story—overgrazing by livestock, denuded ranges, and erosion.

But it is a brand new story—the overproduction of trees can be just as disastrous.

Cattle numbers on the Mud Tank and Beaver Creek allotments of the Coconino National Forest of Arizona have decreased by approximately 85 percent since 1910. Part of this reduction was necessary as there were too many cattle. Ranges were overgrazed. A reduction of 50 percent should have corrected this, but ranges continued to deteriorate. In spite of stockmen's efforts to make better use of the ranges by water development and fencing, ranges responded, only temporarily, to the reduced numbers. There is one exception. The lower winter ranges have improved substantially.

Further reductions up to 35 percent have been made, but the ranges continue the downward trend. Increased game numbers have contributed to this trend, but in my opinion the greatest cause of range deterioration is the unrestricted, increased growth of trees—cedar, juniper and jack pines, as well as brush.

Cattlemen have known for several

years that they were losing the fight of adjusting cattle numbers to available feed supplies. Year by year the encroachment of trees and brush was choking out the grass. Trees became thicker and larger. Space for grass became smaller and smaller. He also has learned from experience that a stock tank built in a draw below a jack pine thicket won't catch much water. The draw in front of this house has only run twice in six years.

It reminds me of the story in our early history. The Indian chief asked the white chief to sit with him on a log while they discussed a peace treaty. Every few minutes the red chief would nudge the white chief and ask him to move over. At last the white chief sat on the end of the log. The Indian chief gave him another nudge and asked him to move over again. "I can't move farther. I am at the end of the log." This illustrates the cowman's position today. He can't move farther. He has reached the end.

Grazing of livestock on the forest takes about third place in importance; water being first and timber second.

Timber management today is possibly making the same mistakes range management made 50 to 60 years ago by placing over-emphasis on numbers instead of quality.

Every cowman was striving to build

up his herd. In the old days yearlings were sold by the head. It was the numbers that counted. The greater number of yearlings the cowman sold in the spring, the bigger his bank account. Cows were not getting enough to eat. The size of the cow and the yearling was getting smaller. Their stomachs adjusted to the smaller amount of feed. Cattlemen never sold cows. The cows would raise another yearling, so nature had to do the adjusting. The cows died. The ones that survived were small and stunted.

Doesn't this same rule apply to trees?

Timber management seems to be aimed at growing the largest possible number of trees regardless of whether many of the trees are worthless. Wouldn't it be better to grow fewer trees; trees with higher quality? There is just so much water. The soil and space will only support a certain number of high quality trees. One tree, given room, will grow to four or five feet in diameter; fifty trees on the same space can't grow at all. Like the cow they starve. They die. In the end a few stunted trees remain. It takes several of them to equal the one that has

not been stunted. While this process of elimination is taking place, spread over 100 to 150 years, water is being sacrificed, space for grass is being wasted, and time is being wasted, as a tree with room grows much faster.

It has been a popular belief that the more trees the more lumber. That's exactly what the early day cowmen thought about cattle raising. They weren't considering what the cattle were going to live on, or the damage to the range. And too, it is believed by many people that trees are beneficial and necessary on the watershed to increase the water to stream and reservoir.

Only in the past year or two has there been a gleam of hope favorable to the cattlemen. The cedar and juniper thickets, once the pride and joy as a soil saver and water conserver, have been pronounced a fake. Not only do they waste water, but cause erosion as well. They have crowded out the grass, the only true savior of the soil. Thanks to the Indian Service for bringing the above facts to light.

Only recently the Salt River Valley Water Users have released to the public their records showing the steady decline in stored water whereas of today the watershed releases for storage only 70 percent as much water as some 45

years ago. These figures coincide with the decline in cattle numbers covering the same period of time. The average annual rainfall remained the same.

We believe the answer to both is the over-production of trees and brush and the accumulation of trash on the forest floor. A tree that can be sawed into lumber is useful and is an asset. A shade tree on a hot summer day is also an asset. The 49 jack pines that never reach the size of a saw log are a liability and should be destroyed. The cottonwood and willow trees lining our streams are extremely wasteful of water.

Trees growing on the watershed are in direct competition with farm crops. For the watershed to deliver the same amount of water to stream and reservoir as it did some 45 years ago, it is necessary to rid the forest of the surplus trees, underbrush, and trash accumulated over this period of time.

The cost of controlling forest fires has increased as the fuel to feed these fires has accumulated year by year. When fires were first controlled the floor of the forest was clean. For the first few years the local farmers and cattlemen could easily control the fires, and the only weapons for fighting fire were a rake and axe, and sometimes a saw.

Much time was spent going to fires, as the men had to ride horseback and pack their equipment. Using the same methods today, the control of forest fires would be impossible. The amount of money spent for the control of forest fires is enormous, but very little is spent to minimize the hazard that causes destructive fires.

There is a happy medium in the use and care of our natural resources. Abuse or misuse them and they get off balance. Our economy suffers.

Our goal is not unreasonable. We merely wish to see the preachings about multiple-use put into actual practice. We merely recommend that federal foresters apply intensive forest management practices on a more widespread scale to benefit not only commercial timber production but also the production of forage and water. We recommend that thinning, a good but limited forest management practice, be extended. Thinning of dense stands would undoubtedly help maintain a constant supply of forage and would help increase water yields by reducing the amount of water used and intercepted by excessive numbers of trees. We recommend that pruning, another good but limited forest management practice, be extended to larger areas, to help reduce the tree canopy that intercepts rain and snow. We recommend the removal of excessive numbers of limb wolf-trees that have little or no com-

mercial value and that crowd out forage grasses and wastefully use and intercept snow and rain. Finally, we recommend the disposal of excess slash and trash on a forest wide basis rather than limiting this forest management practice to the main traveled forest roads. Disposal of excessive slash on a forest wide basis would not only help reduce the fire hazard but would also help reduce the amount of forage that is choked out by heavy piles of limbs and would help reduce the amount of snow and rain that is intercepted and absorbed by limbs and stems which may not rot away even after 50 to 75 years. We believe that these recommendations would give the greatest benefits to the greatest number.

—Journal of Range Management
July, 1955

Most Lamb Consumed In Northeast U. S.

NEARLY 50 percent of all the lamb and mutton domestically produced during 1954 was shipped for consumption to the Northeast States, an area which includes only a fourth of the total U. S. population, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced.

A survey made by the Department's Agricultural Marketing Service, with the cooperation of the American Meat Institute, the National Independent Meat Packers Association, and the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., brought this fact out.

The three Pacific States—California,

Oregon and Washington—which comprise 10 percent of the total population, received over 20 percent of all lamb and mutton shipped last year, with most of this being available in California.

Another 15 percent of the lamb and mutton shipped during 1954 went to the East North Central States, with Illinois and Michigan showing the largest consumption in this region. Twenty percent of the total U. S. population resides in this region.

Areas where lamb and mutton were shipped in relatively small amounts included the Southern, West North Central and the Mountain States. These areas make up 44 percent of the total population, but received only 15 percent of the 1954 total lamb and mutton shipments.

The survey is based on reports of shipments by packing companies who produced 92 percent of all Federally inspected lamb and mutton during 1954. In addition, the survey includes estimates of all other commercial production and of production from farm slaughter. The survey was undertaken by the Market Development Branch of AMS to help the trade in planning improved merchandising programs for lamb and mutton.

USDA estimates were made of non-Federally inspected slaughter of lamb and mutton. Since non-Federally inspected meat, by law, cannot move across State lines, such lamb and mutton is assumed to be utilized within the State where it was produced.

A summary of 1954 lamb and mutton shipments and U. S. population, by regions, is shown in the accompanying table.

—USDA

DISTRIBUTION OF LAMB AND MUTTON FOR CONSUMPTION, AND POPULATION BY REGIONS, 1954

| CENSUS REGION | Lamb & Mutton ¹ Percent | Population ² Percent |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| New England (Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn.) | 12.5 | 6.1 |
| Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pa.) | 35.9 | 19.5 |
| East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.) | 14.9 | 20.2 |
| W. North Central (Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans.) | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| South Atlantic (Del., Md., Dist. Col., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.) | 5.1 | 14.3 |
| E. South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.) | .9 | 7.2 |
| W. South Central (Ark., La., Okla., Texas) | 2.0 | 9.7 |
| Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev.) | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Pacific (Wash., Ore., Calif.) | 21.3 | 10.4 |
| United States | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹Data from Federally inspected meat packers on destination of their shipments of lamb and mutton were reported either on a 1954 fiscal year or calendar year basis according to their system of bookkeeping.

²Based on Bureau of the Census estimates of total population on July 1, 1954. Included are persons in the armed forces stationed in each State. Excluded are members of the armed forces overseas.



Dual-purpose sheep coats are now being used in New Mexico. They can be adjusted for use on full-wooled (left) or shorn sheep (right). They cost about \$1.

Sheep Coats May be Profitable

by J. RICHARD STAUDER
Wool Marketing Specialist
New Mexico A & M College

SHEEP coats or jackets, blankets, rugs, or whatever you call them (the Australians call 'em rugs) have been used in New Mexico for some time to protect shorn sheep from early spring storms.

Losses were quite heavy this last spring in northern New Mexico, where no protection from storms is afforded to sheep after the usual May shearing date. One rancher suffered the loss of 1200 head of freshly shorn sheep; 700 head of this number were yearling replacement ewes. Another wool grower lost over 600 head of good breeding ewes because of an unexpected storm after shearing. These losses could have been averted by the use of the sheep coats after shearing.

The second function of the sheep coat was developed to reduce dirt penetration into the fleece during the dusty winter months prior to shearing. The sheep coat was enlarged to accommodate the sheep in full fleece. A zipper was attached below the neck opening to allow a pleat in the front of the coat to be taken to reduce size for after shearing use.

Ranchers in areas normally plagued with high winds accompanied with dust have taken readily to the use of the sheep coat to reduce the shrinkage in their wools over 10 percent. A reduction in shrinkage of 10 to 15 or 20 percent in their wools means just that much of a reduction in their marketing costs. Freight, warehouse handling, and grading costs are based on the gross weight of the clip. The one-cent-a-pound deduction from the incentive payments for promotional purposes is

also based on the gross weight of the fleece. If the freight, handling, and grading cost is six cents per pound on wools from the West, plus the one-cent-per-pound deduction, the total cost per pound for marketing and deductions is seven cents, not including commissions if sold by an agent.

Wool Yields

When one stops to consider the yield of western wools, it is easy to see that any charges on gross weight are greatly magnified when compared to the pounds of wool fiber actually delivered.

Using seven cents per grease pound for normal charges and deductions between the West and Boston, we find that charges on a clip shrinking 80 percent or rather yielding 20 percent in wool fiber are magnified to 35 cents per clean pound. For the clip yielding 50 percent in fiber, the charges are only increased to 14 cents per pound of fiber.

It is within the realm of possibility to reduce the shrinkage from 80 percent to 50 percent, with a resulting saving of 21 cents on the 30 percent reduction in weight for the same pound of fiber. Tests conducted last winter on the Victor Perez Ranch at Encino over a relatively short period of the late winter months showed that there was an average of four pounds more dirt in fleeces from unprotected sheep than in the fleeces of sheep protected by the coats. The four pounds of dirt held out of the protected fleeces represents a saving to the rancher of 28 cents per head. Had the coats been put in use early in November instead of January, the difference could easily have been six or eight pounds less dirt per fleece with the corresponding saving of 42 cents or 56 cents per head.

Other Advantages

Besides the savings in marketing costs, some growers may realize an immediate advantage in reduction of shearing costs. These growers are usually in areas of extreme dirt penetration where shearing charges may be double and sometimes even triple the normal rate. Some crews have been known to start shearing work and, upon encountering heavy dirt penetration and caking on the sheep's back, have refused to shear at any price. This condition usually leads to a "Mohican" type of haircut for the sheep.

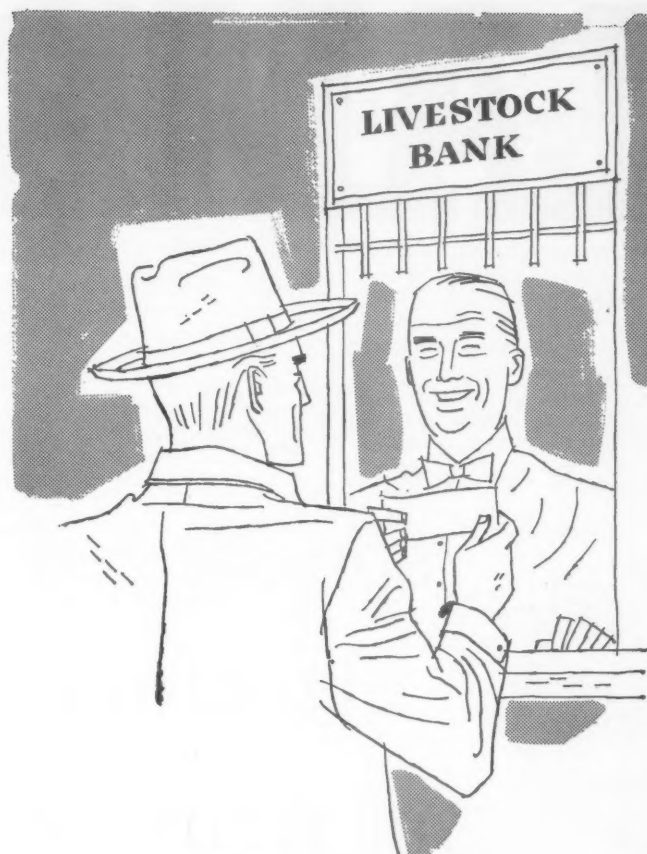
Conservation of body heat and the resulting economy of food utilization are factors which are difficult to measure under range conditions. Nevertheless, we expect that the blankets will result in a larger body weight and increased staple length for the protected sheep, compared to those that are not—all other things being equal. Another form of protection which so far has worked is the coyote repellency of the sheep coats.

The use of the sheep coats will improve the appearance of the wool, particularly the color and blockiness of the tip, by decreasing the weathering of the wool. There will be less vegetable matter, such as burrs, twigs, cactus spines and stems, in the wool. Brushing of wool is minimized, and this will increase the clean wool content. The coats afford considerable protection during severe storms and thus lower the death loss among older ewes. These are some of the expected advantages of the coats, and they outweigh the disadvantages which can be seen at this time.

Length of Service

One of the main disadvantages comes in the wear and tear on coats, especially in rough pinon pastures. On the plains, where coats have been used for four years to enable wool growers to shear earlier than normal, repair to coats has been less than 10 percent, and total loss of coats is negligible. It is hoped that the initial cost of coats without zipper, which averages about 75 cents each, can be spread over a period of years so that depreciation will not exceed 10 to 15 cents per head per year. Coats with zipper have been quoted at around \$1 each. The added cost of the zipper is worth it, for it allows the coat, when used for fleece and sheep protection before shearing, to be used again after the sheep is shorn.

The coats can be manufactured by any tent and awning company. Specifications for making the coats may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service, New Mexico A & M College, State College, New Mexico.



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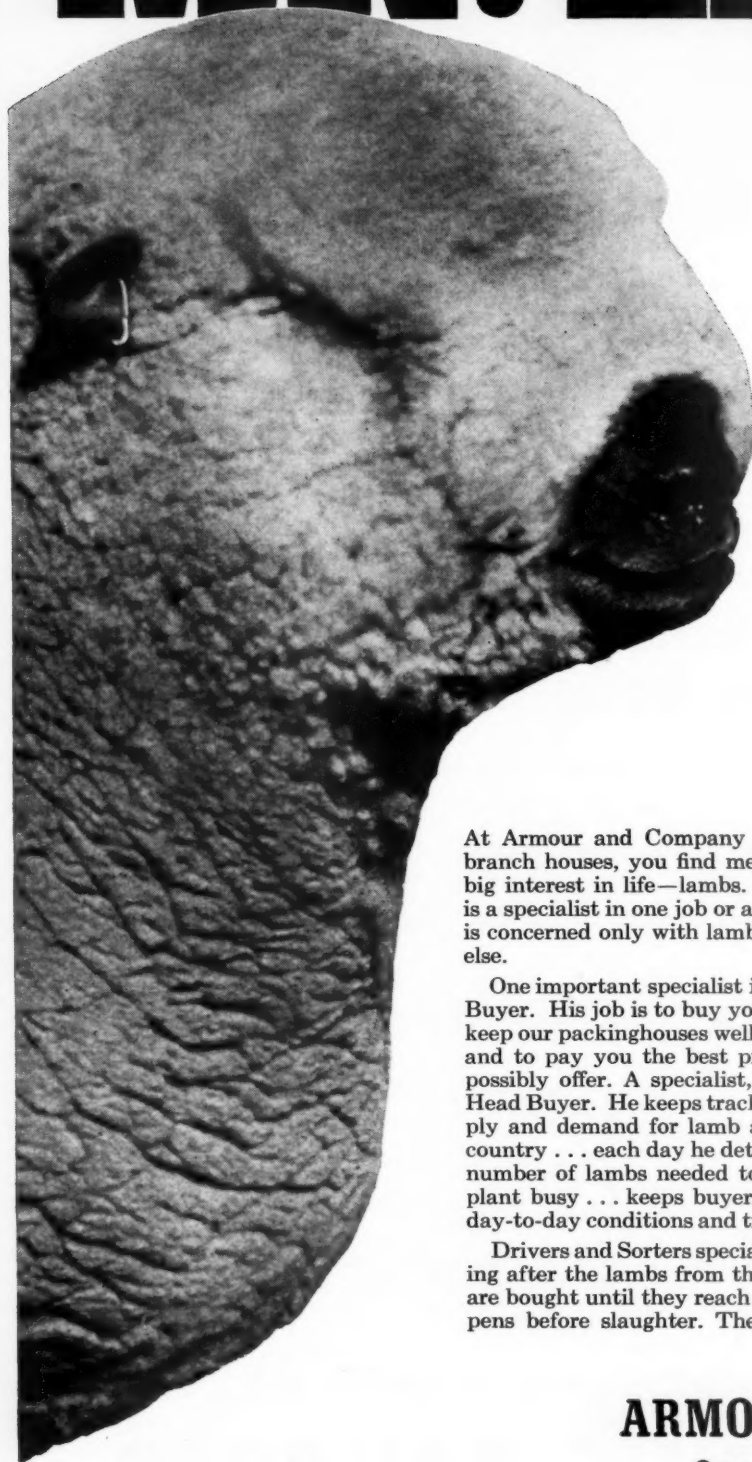
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Greatest Wool Textile Research Conference Held in Australia

By GEOFF DE FRAGA

Australian News & Information Bureau

A race has begun between two opposing camps of textile scientists—those improving the synthetics, and those improving wool.

"A continual improvement in the properties of synthetic fibers must be anticipated," over 100 of the world's leading wool research scientists were told in Australia late in August.

Occasion was the greatest wool textile research conference ever held—a meeting of 52 scientists from 10 overseas countries, and as many more from the laboratories of Australia.

Speaker was Dr. F. W. G. White, chief executive officer of the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), which sponsored the conference. His warning was given in Sydney during an address of welcome to overseas delegates.

"Science is enlisted to overcome the disadvantages of synthetics," he said. "In comparison, the scientific effort available for wool throughout the world, in terms of money, scientists and facilities, is much smaller.

"It is in the interest of the wool industry and the world to see this situation altered. Greater emphasis must be given to the scientific problems of the textile industry."

What Makes Wool Woolly?

Before science can improve wool, however, it has to learn what makes wool woolly. In other words, what is the molecular architecture that gives it its distinctive qualities of elasticity, fullness, warmth? And that most paradoxical quality of all—ability to resist wrinkling and creasing in suitings while still being able to hold a pressed crease or pleat?

The first set of papers, prepared by experts from Scotland, Australia, Germany, England and the United States therefore dealt with the fundamental problem: how to examine a wool fiber.

Wool, like insulin, is a protein, and current efforts are being directed to finding a way of dissolving wool so that it can be examined by the latest methods of physical and chemical analysis used successfully to explore the mysteries of insulin, virus diseases and blood serum.

The similar behavior of wool and human hair, in their response to a com-

bination of heat and steam as evidenced in hair-curling and trouser-pressing, led Melbourne scientist Dr. F. G. Lennox to experiment with chemicals similar to, but much stronger than those used by milady's hairdresser. Dr. Lennox, who is the senior officer-in-charge of C.S.I.R.O.'s wool Textile Research Laboratories in Melbourne, described to the conference a series of complicated chemical extractions which, he claimed, had yielded the first pure solution of wool ever to be isolated.

An Insoluble Fiber?

Two other men from the same laboratory, Messrs. I. J. O'Donnell and E. F. Woods, told the conference that many past methods of obtaining wool solutions had misled science. The large protein molecules from which wool is built up, they pointed out, were bound together in such a way as to give an insoluble fiber.

"The first stages of the chemist's investigations always consist of some chemical treatment that will break up the portions of the molecules responsible for these bindings," they said.

"The chemist hopes that the rest of the molecule is left intact, and that the material he can dissolve out of the fiber after his treatments is a fair sample of what was there in the beginning."

Nobel Prize winner Dr. R. L. M. Synge, of Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, told delegates about the latest methods of purifying and analyzing solutions, and thus finding how the arrangement of the atoms in a fiber of wool confers its remarkable properties as a textile fiber.

Dr. F. Happey, from Bradford Technical College, England, pointed to a new use for wool. Materials ranging from peanut protein to scrap wool had been dissolved in thick solutions which, when squirted through fine jets in much the same way that rayon is made from wood pulp, gave satisfactory fibers.

"Fibers prepared by such processes may well be among the most important competitors of wool," he told the conference.

"The method also has possibilities for using up wool wastes."

Utahns Voice Theory

An American theory presented to a conference discussion on the elasticity of wool came from Dr. A. L. Ruoff and



At a reception in Melbourne for delegates to the International Wool Textile Research Conference two U. S. delegates talk with C. B. Ball, former chairman, Australian Wool Bureau. At left is Dr. J. H. Menkart, assistant director of research, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J.; at right is Dr. Gerald Laxer, director of science and technology, The Wool Bureau, New York.

Professor Henry Eyring, of the University of Utah.

It is that molecules in a wool fiber are like coiled-up springs. Pull it, and the fiber stretches; let go, and it snaps back to its original length.

Ruoff and Eyring have been experimenting on their theory, and results to date show it is broadly correct, though many details will remain to be worked out. If it can be finally proved, it will predict how wool fibers will stretch when pulled at different speeds and at different temperatures—a vitally important factor in the textile industry.

Another problem of Ruoff's and Eyring's—one which no housewife with her iron ever worries about when steam arises from the laundry she's damped down the night before—is why the ability of fibers to stretch and deform is so greatly influenced by water.

One of the most colorful contributions came from Dr. L. Peters, of the University of Leeds, who has perfected a model which, demonstrating the jigsaw of atoms and molecules in the wool fiber, has the same stretch and ability to recover. His model also squares up with other already known facts about the way wool deforms.

His definite picture of the basic structure of wool was of great help to other scientists in crystallizing their ideas about how and why wool behaves as it does.

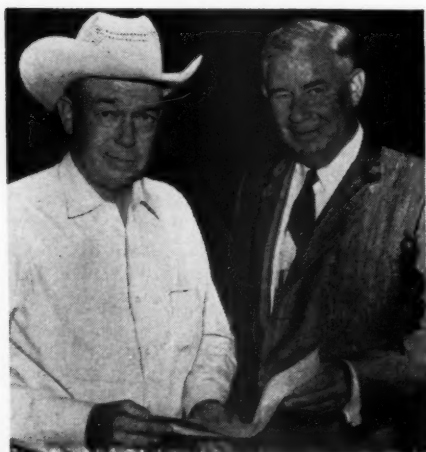
Conference opened in Sydney on August 22, following an inaugural dinner tendered by Australia's Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, and moved five days later on a tour of the Federal capital at Canberra, inspections of wool-growing regions in southeast Australia, and of Victorian wool research laboratories in the provincial city of Geelong and the State capital, Melbourne.



Idaho's Governor Robert E. Smylie discusses "Make It Yourself With Wool Week" with Mrs. Earl Wright (left), president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Twin Falls, State contest director.



Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California signs "Wool Week" proclamation while Mrs. Lloyd Avilla (left) of Red Bluff and Mrs. Vernon Fish of Durham, State contest director, look on.



Arizona's Governor Ernest W. McFarland (right) hands "Make It Yourself With Wool" week proclamation to Robert W. Lockett of Phoenix, president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association.



Plans for Montana's observance of "Wool Week" were made by Governor J. Hugo Aronson, Mrs. Melvin Bartz (left) of Barber, president of the Montana Wool Growers Auxiliary, and Mrs. James Bompert of Helena, State contest director.



Colorado proclamation was signed by Governor Edwin C. Johnson. Pictured with the Governor are Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn (left) of Fruita, president of the Colorado Auxiliary and Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer of Durango, State "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest director.

Governors Proclaim Wool Week

Governors in 15 States proclaimed the week of September 4-10 as "Make It Yourself With Wool Week." Wool's importance to the economies of these 15 States was stressed in all the proclamations.



Washington's Governor Arthur B. Langlie discusses "Wool Week" with Mrs. J. W. Mearns of Yakima, State contest director, and Mrs. J. W. Hans of Sunnyside, president of the Washington Auxiliary.

Members of the women's auxiliaries and participants in the annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest were congratulated on their efforts in promoting the use of wool by the State Governors.



Governor Norman Brundsale of North Dakota signs "Make It Yourself With Wool" proclamation.



Wyoming's Governor Milward L. Simpson signs proclamation setting aside week of September 4 as "Wool Week."



Governor Victor E. Anderson of Nebraska commended his State's sheep industry in his "Wool Week" proclamation.



Governor John F. Simms of New Mexico signs proclamation calling attention to wool's importance to the economy of his State.



Nevada's Governor Charles H. Russell urged widespread participation in the celebration of "Wool Week."



Missouri's Governor Phil M. Donnelly joined Governors from 14 other States in declaring "Make It Yourself With Wool Week."



South Dakota's Governor Joe Foss signs proclamation while Mrs. Ed Marty (left) of Spearfish, Auxiliary president, and Mrs. David Heinbaugh of Belle Fourche, contest director, look on.



Governor Paul Patterson of Oregon hands "Wool Week" proclamation to Mrs. Alvin Hartley of Silverton, State sewing contest director, while Mrs. Floyd Fox, also of Silverton, looks on.



Plans for Utah's observance of "Wool Week" are discussed with Governor J. Bracken Lee by Mrs. Forrest Pritchett, Logan (seated), secretary of the Utah Auxiliary; Mrs. Ray J. Clark, Salt Lake City, contest director; and Mrs. Leland Petersen, Hyrum, Auxiliary president.

A Letter to My City Cousin

Written by Mrs. Clifford Olsen and Mrs. Calvert Larsen, Ephraim, Utah, and read by Mrs. Olsen at the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association summer outing, Ephraim Canyon, July 23, 1955.

Dear Agatha,

YOU asked me in your last letter to tell you about the purebred ram business and how it is going. Oh, it is going all right—but I wouldn't like to say just where—not on paper anyhow! It's like that feller wrote in the farm paper the other day—"Purebred sheep are animals that are raised to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy." The rams are born in the spring—mortgaged in the summer—and given away by degrees all fall. Some say the price will be up, some say it will be down. I tell my man to go ahead and sell because whatever he does will be wrong anyway.

Agatha, there are four kinds of rams but they come in just two colors—white and black. There are Rambouillets, Columbias, Suffolks, and Hampshires, also crossbreds. Some breeders prefer to raise one kind and some another. I heard tell that there are even some gluttons for punishment who try raising two kinds at once!

One thing's for sure—for work and worry the Purebred business tops 'em all. It's like that wool grower said that was writing for the National Wool Grower Magazine. He said he worked 18 hours a day and had so much to do all the time that his week's work never did end 'till the following Wednesday!

And, as if we didn't have enough confusion already, we now have the incentive payment to worry about! And, Agatha dear—please don't ask me what that is!!

You really don't know how lucky you are—you got a husband with one of them soft, easy jobs—five day week—two whole days to loaf around and now I hear they are giving him a guaranteed annual wage—paying him when he don't even work at all. Such carrying-on us livestock folk will never savvy or sanction!

You know, Agatha, there is professional rivalry among breeders same as doctors or lawyers.

And you'd never believe you were raising such faulty animals until the buyers come along and pass their opinions. They say: The Suffolks are too long-legged and the Hampshires are too short-legged. The Suffolks are too good

rustlers on the range and the Hamps. are too lazy to rustle for feed. They get so fat they just lay and starve clear to death. And I've heard tell sheep men will swear that Suffolks can easy squeeze through squares of ordinary netting if grass is greener beyond. And they say the Hamps. have too big a head to get born, and Agatha, this I can't quite understand, with so many of them in evidence.

And the Rambouillets—if they are sheared they want them wooled and if they are wooled they want them sheared. If they are fat they are overfed—not in fit condition for use. And if they are poor they are not in show shape. They are too wrinkled or too smooth, too open faced or too covered, too dense or too fleecy.

And the Columbias are big but they maybe don't live so long or something and the wool is not so fine though some swear it is the finest in the business.

But the auction, Agatha, you should see them auction. You would never imagine such elaborate procedure to sell an animal if you didn't see it with your own two eyes. They cord the wool on the ram like mad, trim it neatly all over, wash its face and even wipe its nose, stamp a number on its back and lead or drag it into a ring. And buyers bid on it—sometimes, that is!

We women get so engrossed watching the ring helpers pointing their canes at various bidders and listening to the chant of the auctioneer that the oppressive heat, dust, sheep odors, and flies are scarcely noticeable.

That auctioneer is a show by himself. How that man ever learned that lingo! He's got any woman beat for the talking I've heard tell about. Sometimes he slows down so you can understand him, but mostly you have to guess.

Then, there's all the nice people you meet at the sales—both strangers and home folks. Goodness, I'd never hardly get to see the home folks if I didn't go to the shows and sales. And also, we women have a chance to gaze around and see the latest styles and spend the money we haven't got yet!!

You might even ask—do I like the Purebred sheep business?

But of course I do.

It's thrilling

To watch the result of selected mating.

To watch the young lambs grow and develop the characteristics you had hoped they would.

To watch the yearlings feed and fatten ready for sale, and then—

You wonder if the buyers will love your animals as you do.

It's just like Christmas—the thrill! The suspense! Why I couldn't be persuaded to change to any other business for anything in all the world.

Goodbye for now,

A Breeder's Wife

London Fashion Festival Features Versatile Wool

WOOL'S outstanding versatility was excellently displayed in creative clothing designs from 11 countries at the International Wool Fashion Festival in London in early September.

Leaders in the European fashion world brought stylish designs from their various countries. The fashion range found a white, red and marine blue ski outfit from Norway, a white jersey evening dress from Denmark, a Shetland tweed suit from France, a sports ensemble from Germany, a wool lace cocktail dress from Great Britain, and a black classic suit from Spain.

Each country—Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland—made its own valuable and distinctive contribution to the presentation.

Wool jersey was freely and effectively used by Holger Blom of Denmark in the white evening dress and coat which ended the parade.

A striking example of color in wool was shown with a purple tweed embroidered short evening coat worn over a slender dinner dress in hunting pink Bermuda doekin.

The beauty of the improved process of printing wool was shown by Bel-lenghi of Italy in a grey and white evening dress and jacket.

The two American winners of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, Mrs. Patricia M. Jeppson, Preston, Idaho, and Maurine C. Johnson, Eaton, Colorado, were visitors at the International Wool Festival.

After the show, Mrs. Jeppson said, "Now we really know what can be done with wool. We know how good it is for making our own clothes at home, but to see it used in so many different forms by famous designers is a new experience." (For complete details of the contest winners' trip to Europe see page 36.)

from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Lloyd Avilla
California



Chester Price
Colorado



John Noh
Idaho



A. C. Grande
Montana



B. H. Robison
Nevada



John V. Withers
Oregon



Edward Waara
South Dakota



R. W. Hodge
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



Corwin King
Washington



Leonard Hay
Wyoming

COLORADO IS VERY HAPPY ABOUT 708'S PASSAGE

AS the newest State president, I probably am not entitled to say very much, at least not from my experience as president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

Since our association is unfortunate in that it has both a new president and a new secretary at the same time, it is going to be about all we can do for the next few months to try to get our feet on the ground and see which direction we are trying to go.

We are, of course, pleased that the deduction for lamb and wool promotion under Section 708 of the National Wool Act has been approved. The Colorado State Association, its local affiliates and individual sheepmen worked hard here to get out a favorable vote. The tally showed that 80.0 percent of the Colorado sheepmen sending in ballots approved the program. The vote represented 87.6 percent of the sheep owned by those voting.

We felt that if we did not get 708 through and use it to help ourselves, then the Good Lord would be the only chance we'd have for help.

A new problem that may face us with the approval of 708 is that a lot of sheepmen will think that this deduction will take care of everything and that they will no longer need to pay dues. This winter should see a great effort made by all associations and individuals to get every wool grower to be an active

dues-paying member. When producers begin to see what their incentive payments will mean to them, we should be able to sell them on the value of their organization. If we cannot sell them then, we never will be able to do so.

—Chester Price

TOO MANY HEAVY LAMBS ALMOST WRECKED MARKET

TOO many heavy lambs almost wrecked the California lamb market last April and May. They came from the Corn Belt and California and too many came at one time. The market can absorb 10 percent heavy lambs and wants them. The hotel and restaurant trade likes them. However, they are too heavy for normal housewife trade. Retailers, by actual check-up in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco Bay district prefer not over 55-pound dressed carcasses.

Too many heavy lambs for the New York market last early May broke that market. Packers from main producing sections of the USA deluged New York brokers with phone calls seeking outlets for heavy lambs.

Too many heavy lambs have been dumped on the Armed Forces. Proof—too many former soldiers and sailors say they don't like lamb. And they say it loud and clear enough to influence the buying habits of a whole army of wives and mothers. So the heavy lambs, like chickens, come home to roost.

Every time the country has been jammed in a heavy lamb bottleneck, your associations, packers, growers and feeders have appealed to Uncle Sam to "take us off the hook." Congressmen were swamped with telegrams; armed forces procurement centers had "heat" put on them to buy all the heavy lambs they could. So the heavy lambs housewives wouldn't buy were served to servicemen.

Soldier and sailor cooks, though talented, are not always \$15,000-a-year chefs. Sometimes these heavy lambs carried too much fat. Result, more potential lamb customers lost.

Too many heavy lambs all at one time cause trouble. Why not orderly marketing?

—Lloyd Avilla

FARM INCOME LOWER

Figures released by the Agricultural Marketing Service on September 14 show that cash receipts from farm marketings in August are tentatively estimated at 2.4 billion dollars.

Of this amount, livestock and their products accounted for 1.4 billion and crops 1 billion. The total is down two percent from August 1954, with crops down six percent, but livestock and products slightly higher.

In the first eight months of 1955, farmers are reported to have received about 16.7 billion dollars from marketings, four percent less than for the same months of last year.

Black Fibers and Kemp Fibers in Range Wools

by ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Wool Specialist

and

JOHN T. LARSEN,
Wool Research Assistant, Wool
Department, University of Wyoming

TWO of the worst defects in domestic wools are black fibers and kemp fibers.

Black fibers vary in shade from gray through jet black to brownish-red, but collectively the wool trade knows them as dark hairs.

Kemp fibers, on the other hand, are short, bone white in color, and taper at both ends.

What does the wool trade say about these defects? Here are a few answers:

"We cannot sell top containing black fibers to many mills."

"Mills are specifying 'black fiber free' top when buying such."

"Black fibers in top or scoured wool limit demand and consequently lower prices."

"Kemp fibers in wool are a very bad defect."

"Wool (scoured) or noils containing kemps are worth from 15 to 20 percent less than kemp-free wool and noils."

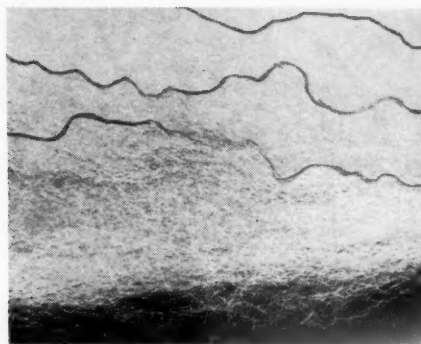
We have studied the occurrence of these defects in Wyoming range wools to a certain extent.

From 10 to 15 fleeces chosen at random were sampled from each of nine clips at shearing time.

During shearing of the fleece, and before it dropped to the shearing floor, we pulled a sample (large handful) from the side area, a sample of the foreleg (arm) wool, and most of the wool from the topknot and cheeks.

Drawing these samples from the fleece before it touched the shearing floor avoided contamination from black fibers which might have been lying on the floor.

The staple tips of each side sample were examined in the grease state under magnification to see if any black wool fibers and kemp fibers could be found



Note the black fibers running through the other wool. Black fibers limit wool demand.

adhering to them. Approximately 29.8 percent of all samples carried black fibers adhering to the staple tips but not growing within the staple. By clip the total number of black fibers varied from two to 20 with an average of seven black fibers per clip. As many as eight black fibers were found on the staple tips of one sample.

The various flocks contained black sheep (markers) in ratios ranging from 5.8 to 13.6 to each 1,000 ewes with an average of 8.6 blacks per 1,000 ewes. The number of black sheep did not appear to have any relationship to the number of black fibers found in each clip.

Also, we found kemp fibers on and within the staple tips of 89.2 percent of the side samples, and an average of 51.2 kemps in each of the nine clips, varying from 29 to 94 kemps per clip.

After scouring and drying, the samples again were examined under magnification. This time we inspected the bases of the staples for black wool fibers and kemp fibers growing within them in association with the white wool fibers.

Only two side samples out of a total of 121 side samples from the nine clips contained black wool fibers within the staple. Stated in another way, a total of only three black fibers (two in one sample and one in another) grew within the staples of white wool in these 121 samples. It is impossible to calculate the incidence of these black wool fibers in terms of percentage of total fibers because their number is infinitesimal.

No black wool fibers were found within the staples of the arm samples or the head samples.

We found kemp fibers within staples in an average of 41.7 percent of the side samples in each clip, 64.3 percent of the arm samples and 82.9 percent of the head samples. These are only relative quantities. In actual numbers, kemp fibers in side samples varied from three to 22 per clip, in arm samples from 24 to 289 per clip, and in head samples from 213 to 821 per clip. In

samples having very large numbers of kemp fibers the number 100 was assigned because it would have been practically impossible to count all the individual fibers.

There did not seem to be significant differences in the numbers of kemps by grade within the side, arm or head samples.

Wool carried minute quantities of black wool fibers and kemp fibers through the various manufacturing processes. Some information concerning the extent of their occurrence in wool top obtains from processing 60,000 pounds of one-half blood Wyoming grease wool in 1953. This wool was graded and sorted into standard commercial grades and then combed into tops and noils.

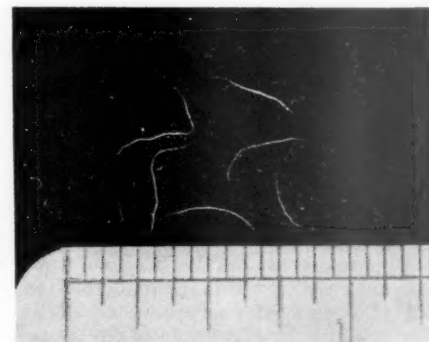
It was seen that by lot the number of black fibers per half ounce of top varied from zero to 72, and that the number of kemp fibers varied from one to three per half ounce. Lot 261 comprised low breech wool and one-fourth blood wool sorted out of the other six lots of one-half blood wool. The burr wastes and card wastes did not contain black fibers. Appreciable quantities of kemp fibers appeared in the by-products of combing ranging from an average of 0.2 percent by weight in noil, to an average of 0.8 percent in burr wastes. Card wastes had an average kemp content of 0.6 percent.

CONCLUSIONS

These data cover only nine clips and seven sorted lots of range wools.

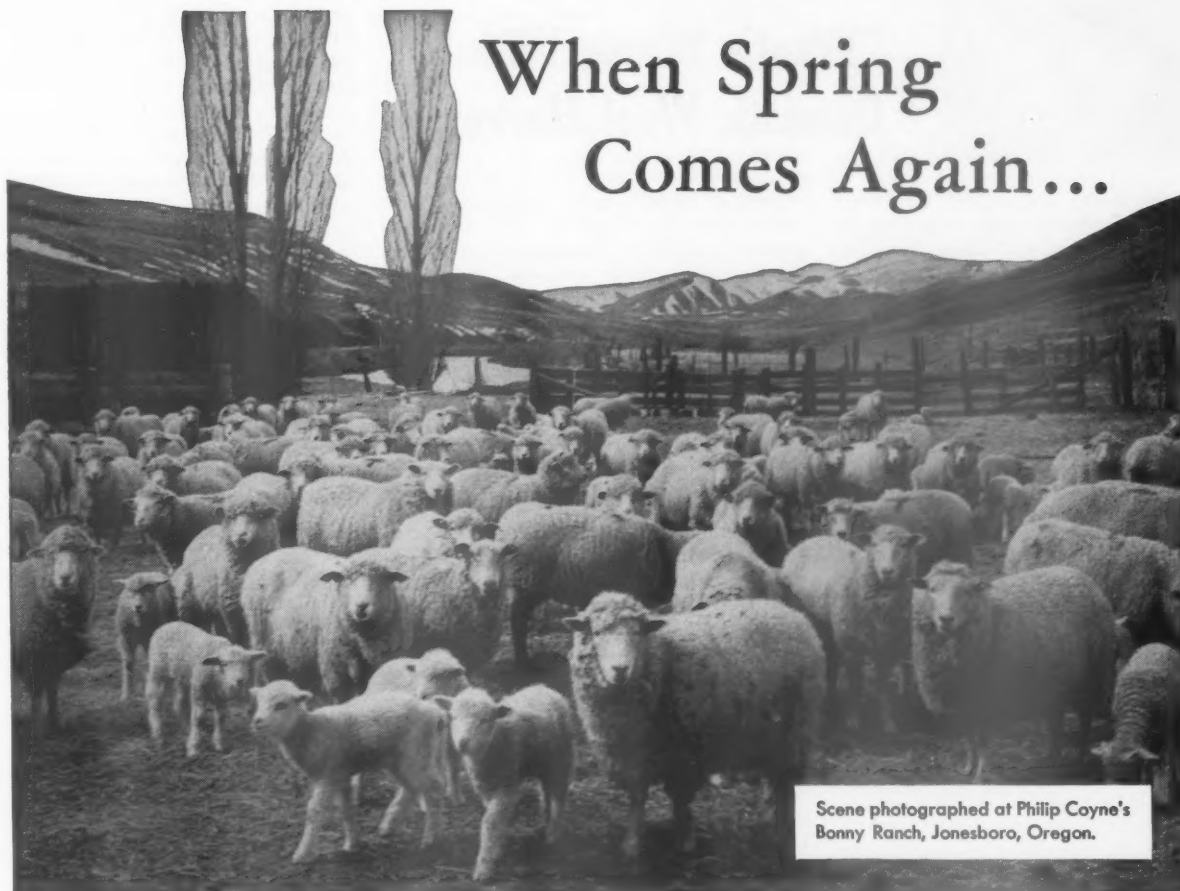
Because appreciable numbers of black wool fibers were found adhering to staple tips of side samples from fleeces, these fibers must have come from the black sheep in the flock. These black wool fibers adhered to the staple tips of the white-fleeced sheep when they came in contact with the black sheep.

From a practical manufacturing
(Continued on page 44.)



Note the bone-white kemp fibers against the black background. They, too, are very costly when it comes to selling your wool.

When Spring Comes Again...



Scene photographed at Philip Coyne's
Bonny Ranch, Jonesboro, Oregon.

When spring rolls round again will you have the kind of lamb crops and wool clips that put money in your pocket? The number and kind of lambs you have may depend on how you feed your ewes over the winter.

The ewe has three big jobs—she must keep up her own body, grow wool, and feed the unborn lamb. When range is sparse and temperatures tumble, that's when your flock needs the right ration to carry them through.

VARIETY in Purina Range Checkers furnishes the carbohy-

drates needed for heat and energy... supplies protein for wool and body growth and reproduction... helps get big lamb crops and make lots of milk. That's why thousands of sheepmen feed Purina Range Checkers year after year.

Try research and ranch proved Range Checkers and see for yourself the *big difference* VARIETY makes. See your Purina Dealer at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign—before you buy or book your winter feed supply.

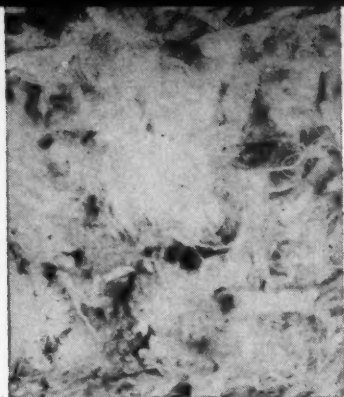


RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

Denver • Pocatello • Minneapolis



Makes a Big Difference



REPORT: September Wool Market

\$64,000 QUESTION

"What's Wrong With Domestic Wool Market?"

WE wish some one would give us a couple or three books and that we could have an expert come into the booth with us here to try and answer this \$64,000 question: "What's wrong with the domestic wool market?"

The foreign wool auction season has opened, the future wool selling policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation has been announced, the retail business is picking up, manufacturers are in better financial position, and raw wool and most manufactures of wool are not listed among the 1000 commodities on which tariff concessions are to be considered in trade negotiations opening next January. Surely, the bottom must have been reached in the readjustment from a supported to an open market and with the above uncertainties eliminated, it does seem that there should be an upward movement soon.

While the foreign auction season opened at lower levels it is now believed that they have stabilized at firm, and in some instances, stronger values. Morning cables on September 26 reported almost complete clearances of offerings at Melbourne and Sydney under general competition from the Continent, Britain and Japan. Prices were steady and in line with increases gained at other points the previous week.

The ability of foreign auctions to hold the price line in spite of large offerings is considered a most encouraging market indication.

The Argentine situation is clouded, of course, by the political upheaval there. Some disturbing news comes from Uruguay. By government decree on September 15, 1955 premium payments are to be given producers to stimulate exports of greasy and washed wool.

According to the press announcement, a temporary premium of 21 centimos (about 10 U. S. cents) on each dollar's worth of wool exported, has been granted to the end of the year. In one report, the end of the year is taken to mean "the end of the marketing year—October 1, 1955," and in another, the "end of the calendar year."

During the first and second quarters of the 1955-56 season the payments will be 14 and seven centimos per dollar, respectively. The premiums may be re-

duced if world wool prices increase more than 15 percent. The premium payments will be financed, it is stated, by a simultaneous increase in the exchange rate on imports.

Since the carryover on wool at the end of September in Uruguay is believed to be considerably larger than a year ago, the new program there injects an unfavorable factor into the market horizon. However, there have been many current reports that Uruguay is selling a considerable volume of wool to Russia.

The domestic market continues quiet but with an increased interest in medium grade wools. Possibly the fact that there is no big movement of wools at current price levels can be taken as an indication that the wool is in strong hands; in fact, we have read that holders of worsted type wools are not inclined to sell at current prices until they are convinced that there is no chance of an upturn.

An interesting market item is the fact that sales of CCC inventory wools have fallen off greatly within recent weeks. From September 12 through 16th the sales amounted to only 836 pounds of scoured, pulled wools. The week before, only 2,898 pounds were sold. From July 29 to August 19 total sales amounted to 824,848 pounds. From appearances, manufacturers are now holding back until the new competitive selling policy is instituted by the Commodity Stabilization Service on November 1.

The general market attitude apparently is one of watchful waiting.

WESTERN SALES

Most of our sales reports this month come from warehouses at various points.

A California wool firm reports sales of 183,394 pounds of southern California wool at prices ranging from 39 cents to 44 cents; also three lots of Nevada wool totaling 61,879 pounds at 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 44 cents and 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The prices are on a grease basis, delivered Boston. The bulk of wool sold was 64's with about 10 percent 60/62's. The wools are reported as running about 35 percent good French, 35 percent average and 30 percent short French combing.

During the early part of September, local mills in the Portland area purchased a considerable volume of wool. One wool firm reported the sale of 70,000 pounds of good quality, mostly Idaho, quarter blood wool at \$1.04, clean basis, Portland. This was considered a good sale as most quarter bloods have been selling at 98 cents to \$1 in Boston. This firm also sold 40,000 pounds of average quality territory half blood at \$1.17. Lamb's wool was priced at 90 cents clean.

Another Portland company reports sales of some 200,000 pounds of Willamette Valley and Baker wools. The fine wool brought \$1.23, half blood, \$1.20, three-eighths blood \$1.08, quarter blood, \$1.04 and low quarter, 99 cents. All prices are on a clean, delivered Portland, basis.

The following sales were reported by another Portland firm during a 10-day period in mid-September. All prices are f.o.b. Portland.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 150,000 58/62's staple Territory clean basis | \$1.24 |
| 30,000 Valley Medium Lambs Scoured | .92 |
| 25,000 Crutchings and Locks Scoured | .85 |
| 20,000 Staple 56/58's Scoured | 1.10 |
| 20,000 Valley 48/46's Scoured | .99 |
| 5,000 Mixed Black Greasy | .40 |

A Wyoming cooperative sold 8,800 pounds of Wyoming quarter blood at 48 cents f.o.b. Boston and 22,200 pounds of Idaho low quarter blood at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and some 2,580 pounds of Idaho medium wools at 41 cents.

Texas fall wool was reported selling at 43 cents for the better grade and 35 cents for heavy and defective wool.

A belated report from Otto J. Wolff of Rapid City, South Dakota, covers his wool sale last April. Based on a core test, his wool sold at \$1.33, clean, and netted him 61.366 cents. He recently sold his lamb's wool, f.o.b. ranch, at 19 cents.

CCC Wools Will Sell On Competitive Basis

THE stockpile of wool owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be sold on a competitive bid basis after November 1, 1955.

This plan, according to the USDA release, does not preclude the use of auctions, which the industry, as a whole favor and had recommended to the Department as the best means for disposing of the inventory (NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, September 1955, Page 7).

"The sales plan just announced,"

said the USDA, "embodies the basic principles recommended by industry representatives, who generally favored the auction of a selected quantity of the wool inventory. The plan does not preclude the use of auctions for selected quantities of CCC wool or other means of marketing should it become desirable at a later date. Department of Agriculture officials felt the competitive bid method would have less adverse effect upon the domestic market at this time than any other method."

Under the new selling policy, monthly sales for domestic use will be limited to a quantity not in excess of 1/24 of the inventory on hand as of November 1. At present this inventory is around 150 million pounds, so the maximum amount to be sold in any one month will be around 6¼ million pounds. If the stockpile has been reduced to, say, 120 million pounds by November 1, the maximum will be reduced to 5 million pounds.

At this rate of sale the CCC inventory

will be liquidated over a 24-month period, that is between November 1, 1955 and November 1, 1957. However, if the entire offering for any one month is not sold, that does not mean that the next month's allotment would be increased. The same monthly limitation, whatever it is, will be continued until all the wool is sold. By limiting the maximum quantities to be sold, by whatever method in any one month on a competitive bid basis, USDA expects to minimize uncertainties in the market.

Although it is not so stated in the official release, it is our understanding that the USDA will have a price schedule on its offerings but will not make such schedule known. The obvious thinking back of this position is that should the minimum or up-set prices be made known, few, if any bids would be made above that minimum.

Bids will be submitted to the Boston Commodity Office, Commodity Stabilization Service, through handlers now

having custody of Commodity Credit Corporation wool, who will receive their regular commissions on such sales. Detailed plans for the submission of bids will be made known in the near future.

The monthly quantity limitation will not apply to any sales made at (1) 103 percent of the 1954 schedule of loan rates plus sales commissions (the price prevailing through October 31, 1955) or (2) wool sold or bartered for export.

Reminders on Wool Act Information

File your application for incentive payments with the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office serving the area in which your farm or ranch headquarters is located . . . the sooner the better after your wool is sold.

If you sell your wool as one lot, you can file your application in any county in which you have headquarters, even though you operate in more than one county.

As stated above, applications for payments should be filed as soon as possible after your wool is sold. If they are filed later than 30 days after the end of the marketing year or April 30, 1956, you will not be able to participate in the 1955 incentive payment. This filing limitation may be waived by the ASC county office if the delay in filing is due to "causes beyond the control of the applicant or other good causes." Application for deferred filing must be made before July 31, 1956.

Forms to be used in applying for incentive payments are available at ASC county offices.

But, remember, you do not have to sell your wool in a particular marketing year. You may hold it and participate in the incentive program of the year in which you sell. For example, the incentive level for the 1956 clip is set at 62 cents, the same as that for the current year. So if you are still holding your 1955 clip and sell it during the 1956 marketing year—you will be participating in an incentive program at the same level as that for 1955.

Be sure and get the proper certification on the sale of your lambs or yearlings for slaughter. These certificates show that you are eligible for the incentive payments on them (pulled wool). They may be issued by the slaughterer or his authorized agent. Such agent may be a registered commission firm or dealer or order buyer.

The filing of application for payments on lambs and yearlings sold for slaughter follows the same procedure as that for the shorn wool payments.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending September 23, 1955

| | CLEAN BASIS PRICES | | GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----|---|----|-------------|----|-------------|---|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1) | | | | | | | | |
| Fine: | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | \$1.30—1.35 | 56 | \$.57— .59 | 59 | \$.53— .55 | 64 | \$.47— .49 | |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.25—1.30 | 55 | .56— .59 | 60 | .50— .52 | 65 | .44— .47 | |
| *Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.... | 1.15—1.20 | 56 | .51— .53 | 61 | .45— .47 | 66 | .39— .41 | |
| One-Half Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.20—1.25 | 51 | .59— .61 | 54 | .55— .58 | 57 | .52— .54 | |
| *Ave. to Good Fr. Combing... | 1.15—1.20 | 52 | .55— .58 | 55 | .52— .54 | 58 | .48— .50 | |
| Three-eighths Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.05—1.10 | 48 | .57— .60 | 51 | .54— .56 | 54 | .51— .53 | |
| Ave. French Combing..... | 1.00—1.05 | 49 | .51— .54 | 52 | .48— .50 | 55 | .45— .47 | |
| One-quarter Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.00—1.05 | 46 | .54— .57 | 48 | .52— .55 | 50 | .50— .53 | |
| *Ave. French Combing..... | .90— .95 | 47 | .48— .50 | 49 | .46— .49 | 51 | .45— .48 | |
| Low Quarter Blood..... | .90— .95 | 41 | .53— .56 | 43 | .52— .54 | 45 | .50— .52 | |
| *Common and Braid..... | .90— .95 | 40 | .54— .57 | 42 | .52— .55 | 44 | .50— .55 | |

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|--|
| Fine: | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.25—1.30 | 57 | .54— .56 | 59 | .51— .53 | 61 | .49— .51 | |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.15—1.20 | 59 | .47— .49 | 61 | .45— .47 | 63 | .42— .44 | |

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|--|
| Fine: | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.35—1.40 | 54 | .62— .64 | 58 | .57— .59 | 62 | .51— .53 | |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.30—1.35 | 55 | .59— .61 | 59 | .53— .55 | 63 | .48— .50 | |
| *Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.... | 1.25—1.30 | 57 | .54— .56 | 61 | .49— .51 | 65 | .44— .46 | |
| *8 Months (1" and over).... | 1.25—1.30 | 55 | .56— .59 | 58 | .53— .55 | 61 | .49— .51 | |
| *Fall (% and over)..... | 1.15—1.20 | 56 | .51— .53 | 59 | .47— .49 | 62 | .44— .46 | |

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

FALL RANGE RAM SALES

Stronger Prices Paid As Season Nears End

MONTANA RAM SALE

Miles City, Montana, September 15, 1955

AN average price of \$49.68 per head was paid on 757 rams at the 6th annual Montana Ram Sale sponsored by the Montana Wool Growers Association.

Columbias were the most popular breed at the sale, as the 259 head consigned sold for an average of \$54.63. A further breakdown finds 207 Rambouillets averaging \$44.46 and 181 Targhees averaging \$51.20.

Nineteen head of Lincoln-Rambouillets averaged \$49 per head.

R. E. Brown, Bozeman, Montana, sold the top consignment of the sale. His consignment of eight Columbias averaged \$77.81. W. C. McHattie, Helena, Montana, paid the top price in Columbias—\$160 for a stud ram consigned by Brown.

Topping the sale was a two-year-old Targhee ram consigned by the Hughes Livestock Company of Stanford, Montana. Howard Nye of Joliet, Montana purchased the ram at \$250.

W. A. Denecke and J. E. Norton, both of Bozeman, tied for honors in Columbia range pens at \$80. Denecke's pen went to Hubert J. Wicka of Beach, North Dakota and Norton's went to Irwin Breitenfeldt of Wilbaux, Montana.

Williams and Tavenner of Deer Lodge, Montana, sold the top pen of Rambouillets. The two-year-old rams brought \$57 per head from Richard Woll of Lodgepole, South Dakota.

Blackfaced rams averaged slightly less than the whitefaces at the Montana sale. A total of 666 whitefaced rams averaged \$50.38, as compared to a \$44.51 average on the 91 head of blackface rams.

Top Hampshires were a pen of three yearlings consigned by Mary Donohoe of Fishtail, Montana. They were bought by Donald Ulfers of Beach, North Dakota for \$74 per head.

The top pen of Suffolks were lambs consigned by Dave Norton of Bozeman, and were purchased by George O. Josfield of Stool, South Dakota at \$50 per head.

POCATELLO RAM SALE

Pocatello, Idaho, September 15, 1955

Suffolk rams displayed the most strength at the 29th annual Fall Range Ram Sale, sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

A total of 192 head of Suffolk yearling rams averaged \$115.79. The top sale in this division was made by B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho, when he sold a pen of four at \$205 each to Buzz Lombard, Eden, Idaho.

Nine Suffolk two-year-olds made an average of \$110. R. S. Blastock of Filer sold the top pen of two at \$350.

A total of 85 Suffolk ram lambs sold at \$61.38. The high selling pen was consigned by W. A. Joslin of Parma, Idaho. He sold a pen of five to J. W. Vanderford of Aberdeen, Idaho, at \$95 each.

Two Suffolk studs sold at an average of \$175 each. Wm. Mahaffey & Sons and Harry Katseanes, both of Blackfoot, Idaho, purchased the rams consigned by Charles Howland and Son and Marie J. Paul.

The only pen of Hampshires brought \$45 per head. They were sold to W. H. Croft of Idaho Falls, and were consigned by Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires at Jerome, Idaho.

Eighteen Suffolk-Hampshire yearling rams sold at \$83.88 per head, and 15 Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs averaged \$73.33.

Panama yearlings—44 head—sold for an average of \$84.09. The first and second high were pens sold by Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho, at \$200 and \$175.

A total of 27 head of Panama ram

lambs sold at a \$37.50 average. V. Meuleman and Harry Meuleman of Ricks, Idaho, sold the top rams in this division.

The top pen of Columbia yearlings were sold by Bartel Brothers of Aberdeen for \$60 each. Spencer Hess of Montpelier purchased the rams. The average for Columbias was \$41.03 on 16 head.

SALT LAKE RAM SALE

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15, 1955

AN average of \$72.07 was paid for 426 rams in the third annual Salt Lake Ram Sale held at the North Salt Lake City Union Stock Yards on September 15. This was strictly a range sale. While 523 head were entered, actual sales were 19 percent below this figure, largely due to the fact that lack of interest in whiteface rams, especially Rambouillets, was responsible for a number of them going through the ring unsold. Also a floor of \$55 per head was placed on Rambouillets by consignors and a number of them were unsold because bids did not reach this figure.

As in other sales this year, main buying strength was on blackface rams, especially Suffolk-Hampshires. Top selling pen of the sale, five Suffolks, was consigned by Gilbert Bingham and Son, Cornish, Utah. These were purchased at \$145 per head by Bert Coleman, Heber City, Utah. The top Suffolk-Hampshire pen at \$130 per head was consigned by Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming and purchased by J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City. The high Hampshire pen at \$55 per head was consigned by Therald Larsen, Ephraim, Utah and purchased by Raymond Etcheverry, Ogden, Utah.

Top selling pen of Columbias at \$77.50 per head was consigned by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah and purchased by Richins Brothers, Henefer, Utah. A Rambouillet pen consigned by F. R. Christensen and Sons, Ephraim, Utah and purchased by Wesley Aagard, Salt Lake City, Utah, at \$67.50 per head topped that breed.

SALT LAKE RAM SALE AVERAGES

| BREED | 1954 | | 1955 | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Number Sold | Average Per Head | Number Sold | Average Per Head |
| Rambouillet | 136 | \$44.47 | 69 | \$54.28 |
| Rambouillet-Columbia | 5 | 43.00 | 5 | 42.00 |
| Columbia | 94 | 38.24 | 76 | 53.89 |
| Hampshire | 18 | 69.50 | 13 | 52.50 |
| Suffolk-Hampshire | 32 | 117.73 | 45 | 95.55 |
| Suffolk | 205 | 95.03 | 218 | 81.04 |
| TOTALS | 489 | \$70.18 | 426 | \$72.07 |

WYOMING RAM SALE

Casper, Wyoming, September 20-21, 1955

AN average price of \$66.58 was made on the 1,205 rams that went through the ring at the Wyoming Ram Sale. In last year's event, 1,009 rams averaged \$70.16 per head.

The highest priced ram of the sale was a Suffolk yearling contributed by Covey-Bagley-Dayton of Cokeville to be sold for the benefit of the Women's Auxiliary. After several re-sales, the animal finally sold at \$250, the top of the sale. Altogether it brought \$1,060 to the Auxiliary treasury.

High Rambouillet pen was sold by Rodney I. Port of Sundance to Tom Kirk of Casper at \$160 per head. John Brodie of Lander sold two pens of five Suffolk yearlings at \$225 per head. Herman Werner of Casper and George Coutis of Worland were the purchasers. Several pens sold for over \$100 a head.

Five head of Lincoln-Rambouillets consigned by Covey-Bagley-Dayton topped that crossbred division at \$90. They were bought by James Walker of Lander.

USDA APPOINTS WOLFF

Otto J. Wolff, prominent South Dakota sheepman, has accepted an appointment from the Department of Agriculture to serve on its Forest Research Advisory Committee. Mr. Wolff's experience and ability will make him a very valuable member of this advisory group.

FOR SALE
A Limited Number of
Border Collie
Sheep Dogs



- ★ Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- ★ Wonderful Pets for Children
- ★ Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
- ★ \$30.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name
Address
City & State
Sex M.O. Enclosed.....
Send C.O.D.

WYOMING RAM SALE AVERAGES

| | 1954 | | 1955 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Number Sold | Average Per Head | Number Sold | Average Per Head |
| Rambouillet Range Rams..... | 456 | \$85.14 | 554 | \$76.39 |
| Columbia Range Rams..... | 158 | 44.57 | 171 | 54.07 |
| Corriedale Range Rams..... | 23 | 37.18 | 13 | 44.30 |
| Targhee Range Rams..... | 79 | 33.33 | 59 | 39.23 |
| Panama Range Rams..... | 25 | 63.50 | 25 | 70.00 |
| Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds..... | 54 | 89.49 | 120 | 46.83 |
| Hampshire Range Rams..... | 66 | 50.64 | 30 | 56.00 |
| Suffolk Range Rams..... | 143 | 77.29 | 219 | 73.96* |
| Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds..... | 5 | 35.00 | 9 | 67.50 |

*Includes 130 lambs at \$49.40 and 89 yearlings at \$109.83.

Make Your Fort Worth Hotel Reservations Now!

91st Annual NWGA Convention

JANUARY 23-26, 1956

Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas

Plan now to attend the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956. Convention headquarters is the Hotel Texas, and reservations are being handled direct with the Hotel. All you have to do is fill in the blank below and mail to the Reservations Department of the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth.

....., 1955
RESERVATIONS DEPARTMENT
Hotel Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956:

Double-bedded Room Twin-bedded Room
Single Room Suite

For arrival, 1956; and departure, 1956.

To be occupied by: (please list name of each occupant)

.....
.....
.....

(Signed).....

Address.....



Report: SEPTEMBER LAMB MARKET

Upturn Noted at Close After Midmonth Slump

SALABLE supplies of sheep and lambs dropped sharply toward the end of September and prices accordingly moved from 50 cents to \$1 higher at the close of the month. This was the first measurable upturn in a lamb price slump which began in the middle of the month.

Limited supplies of choice and prime slaughter lambs sold in a September price range of from \$18.25 to \$22.25, with the bulk of sales being made between \$18.50 and \$20.50.

A price range of from \$17 to \$21 was paid for good and choice slaughter lambs during the month. Most of these offerings sold between \$18 and \$19, however.

Dressed carcasses held fairly firm with prices of a month ago, though they never reached the earlier peak. New York choice and prime dressed carcasses sold from \$44 to \$54. Good and choice dressed carcass offerings sold mainly between \$42 and \$53.

Slaughter ewe prices remained fairly steady, though they slumped a bit at month's end. Top good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$4 to \$6, and cull and utility offerings moved between \$3 and \$5. Denver remained the high pricing market for ewe offerings.

Feeder lambs moved in volume during the month. Good and choice feeders sold from \$15 to \$19.50, the low paid at Fort Worth, and the high at Chicago. Bulk of sales of these feeder lambs were made between \$16 and \$17.50.

A few common to good feeders sold at the Ogden market between \$14 and \$15.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

COLORADO

Quite a bit of interest developed in country lamb transactions in Colorado during September.

Recent widespread activity on the Western Slope indicates that near 250,000 have been sold so far this season.

Choice and prime fat end sorted at mostly \$18 to \$19. Most good and choice feeders sold in a \$17 to \$17.50 price range. The 10,000 head feeder end of a

large string of 35,000 previously contracted, resold at \$17.35.

Very little volume of Western Slope lambs went to northern Colorado feeders, other interests from the West Coast and Corn Belt taking the bulk.

TEXAS

Light rains were received over large areas of Texas late in the month.

Far southwest Texas contracted 2,000 whiteface lambs for late fall delivery at \$16 for the feeders and \$17 for the fat end. About 2,000 heavy feeder lambs sold in the Edwards Plateau area at \$16 for late month delivery.

MONTANA

Contracting of lambs was fairly active during the month, with the bulk apparently committed by month's end.

Good to choice mixed whitefaced and blackfaced lambs in northern Montana and northwest South Dakota went for immediate delivery at \$17 to \$17.25, including 2,900 mixed whitefaced in South Dakota at \$17.

Some 2,000 head of mixed blackfaced lambs sold near Browning, Montana, at \$17.25. Earlier, a string of about 2,300 head of whitefaced fine-wool Rambouillet ewe lambs were reported offered in the Helena area at \$18.75 to \$19.

A few sales of selected whitefaced yearling ewes made \$21 to \$22. In the

Bozeman and Great Falls areas, 450 whitefaced ewe lambs sold at \$18 and around 2,100 head of three- to six-year-old ewes sold at \$10.75 to \$15 in the Bozeman area for September 15 delivery.

CALIFORNIA

In California good and choice shorn lambs with mostly number one pelts sold direct off clover pasture at \$18.25 to \$18.75, with some reported at \$19 (unconfirmed).

Earlier in September, about 2,000 mostly choice fed shorn lambs with number one pelts sold at \$19.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Country sales in Utah included 1,000 sorted spring lambs sold for slaughter at \$19 delivered after long haul by truck.

In Utah and Wyoming some 55,000 to 60,000 range lambs were contracted for fall delivery from \$18 to \$18.25 straight.

In Idaho, blackfaced feeder lambs sold at \$17.50 and whitefaces at \$16.50 for near future delivery and one lot of ewe lambs at \$18 for October delivery.

Some Nevada feeders sold at \$17.50 and blackfaced Nevada ewe lambs sold at \$18.50.

WASHINGTON

Bulk of lambs in Washington moved off range to irrigated pastures, clover or into short feed operation.

Prices moved slightly higher at the end of the month in Washington country transactions. Several loads of slaughter spring lambs sold at \$18 to \$18.50, f.o.b. Some short fed woolled range lambs sold at \$17.50, f.o.b., four percent shrink. A few loads of blackfaced feeder lambs sold at \$16.50 delivered basis.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

| | 1955 | 1954 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Total U. S. Inspected | | |
| Slaughter, First Eight Months | 9,584,000 | 9,237,000 |
| Week Ended | Sept. 17 | Sept. 18 |
| Slaughter at Major Centers | 288,069 | 282,760 |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring): | | |
| Choice and Prime | \$20.98 | \$20.35 |
| Good and Choice | 19.48 | 18.95 |
| New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices: | | |
| Prime, 40-50 pounds | \$47.00 | \$48.60 |
| Choice, 40-50 pounds | 47.00 | 48.00 |

Federally Inspected Slaughter—August

| | 1955 | 1954 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 1,797,000 | 1,635,000 |
| Calves | 646,000 | 649,000 |
| Hogs | 4,475,000 | 3,852,000 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 1,239,000 | 1,207,000 |

Lamb Promotion Gets Intermountain Boost

LAMB promotion got a big boost in the Intermountain West during September, as special programs were conducted in Colorado and Utah.

Cy Cress, director of the National Wool Growers Association's special lamb promotion program, made promotion efforts throughout population areas in Colorado during the month. He worked in connection with the Colorado Wool Growers Association to provide a very effective program.

The Colorado lamb push included efforts in Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Greeley principally, but market operators in other areas were provided promotional materials upon request.

In Utah, Governor J. Bracken Lee designated September 15 to October 15 as Lamb Month.

He did this at the request of the lamb promotion committee of the Utah Wool Growers Association. The committee is headed by Alden K. Barton of the State Agricultural Commission and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, who represents the Women's Auxiliary. Others on the committee are Don Clyde, Heber City, president of the Utah Wool Growers Association; Don Kenney, manager of the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards and Mrs. Leland W. Peterson, Hyrum, president of the Auxiliary.

Earlier, during August, lamb promotion efforts were pin-pointed in the State of Washington.

Radio, newspaper and television time and space was devoted to publicizing lamb. Near 45,000 recipes and holders, plus 1000 large soft sheet posters and 2000 Meat Board posters were distributed at points-of-sale throughout Washington during the month.

A combined beef and lamb promotion program was undertaken from September 22 to October 1 by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The more select cuts of lamb were promoted during this program.

ASK U. S. MEAT PURCHASES

Stockmen in Utah, at a special meeting in Salt Lake City, September 23, urged the Government to purchase beef, lamb and pork to be used for the school lunch program and foreign export, and the armed forces. The object of the request is to build up the livestock industry. It was based on the declared fact that prices of lambs, wool, cattle and hogs are at their lowest since 1946.

Represented at the meeting were the

Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association, Utah Wool Growers Association, Utah Farm Bureau Federation, American Dairy Association of Utah and the State Agriculture Department.

The resolution was forwarded to Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

REDUCTION IN WESTBOUND MEAT RATES

A reduction of 50 cents per hundred pounds has been approved on fresh meats moving from eastern origins as far west and including Denver to Pacific Coast points.

Recommendation of this reduction was originally made by the Standing Rate Committee of the Transcontinental Railroads. Due to strong protests by some groups, the proposal was referred to the Freight Traffic Managers Committee and the Executive Committee of the railroads. They have now approved the proposed cut and ordered publication of the new rate.

The Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., has instructed their traffic managers, Charles E. Blaine & Son, to file with the ICC a petition for suspension of the rates and a formal hearing.

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



LAMB RIBLET STEW

Menu

Lamb Riblet Stew
(Potatoes, Onions, Carrots, Peas)
Gravy
Cabbage Salad
Corn Sticks
Butter or Margarine
Dutch Apple Pie
Beverage

LAMB RIBLET STEW

2 pounds lamb riblets
3 tablespoons lard or drippings
Salt
Pepper
Water to cover
4 medium potatoes

4 medium onions
4 medium carrots, diced
1 cup cooked peas
Flour for gravy

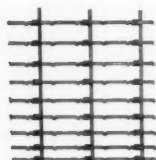
Brown lamb riblets slowly in lard or drippings. Season. Cover with water. Cover closely and cook slowly 45 minutes. Add potatoes and onions and continue cooking for 45 minutes or until meat and vegetables are done. About 20 minutes before end of cooking time add diced carrots. Arrange riblets and vegetables on a warm platter and garnish with hot cooked peas. Sprinkle onions with paprika and potatoes with chopped parsley, if desired. Thicken cooking liquid for gravy. 4 servings.

(Department of Home Economics, NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD)

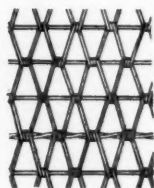
protect your sheep
with

CF&I WOLF-PROOF FENCE

CF&I wolf-proof fences quickly pay for themselves by keeping sheep in...coyotes and other animals out. What's more, CF&I offers you both types of wolf-proof fencing—regular square mesh and V-mesh!



SQUARE MESH WOLF-PROOF FENCE—A fence that's proved its value through the years, this sturdy fence has closely-spaced bottom wires to protect lambs and keep preying animals out.



V-MESH WOLF-PROOF FENCE—The ever-increasing favorite of sheep growers because it has no sharp wire ends to snag sheep's wool...and it's woven in the strongest form of construction known—the triangular truss.



SILVER TIP TEE, END AND CORNER POSTS—Designed to give many years of trouble-free service because they are made of new billet steel, then protected with a time-proved green baked-on enamel.

3370

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CORPORATION

DENVER • OAKLAND



this month's Quiz

IS THE PREDATOR UNDER CONTROL?

The coyote seems to be pretty much under control here, but there are still a few. If they were let go a year or two, they would be bad again.

There are a few bobcats here, but they don't seem to bother very much.

Bear on the mountain ranges are still doing a lot of killing. We can't seem to cut them down much, though trappers catch a lot of them.

I guess next to the bear, dogs are the worst here. They seem to go kind of wild and kill first one place and then another. They are hard to find and kill without causing lots of trouble.

—Glen Swire
Aztec, New Mexico

Predators here are getting thicker. They don't seem to take the 1080 bait, and too many people won't let the trappers on their land.

—George T. Ryan
Brusett, Montana

The predator is not under control in our Humboldt operation.

—Guy C. Mann
Bodega Bay, California

Dogs are one of our biggest problems. Even though the pound man and Government trapper are very active, it's still hard to keep these dogs under control. Best method so far has been a fresh cowhide for attraction, surrounded with poisoned bait. This works day and night.

—Lewis Mangels
Suisun, California

We have had a great deal of trouble here with coons. It is known that they often kill and eat goat kids and lambs, but our main trouble is the waste they create with feed. I have seen self-feeders completely emptied overnight

simply by coons scratching out the feed on the ground.

On another ranch we have a lot of trouble with bobcats and eagles eating young lambs and kids. A Government trapper helps on the cats, but our only solution to the eagle problem is to hunt them with airplanes. This is quite effective, but costly.

An eagle club has helped in our locality. We all pay dues, and the eagles are hunted regularly.

—Dan Lehmborg
Mason, Texas

With the organized predator control we have here, we have not been bothered too much with predatory animals.

Coyotes and bobcats are the only ones of notice, and they are checked as soon as anyone reports being troubled by them.

—W. E. Butler
Faith, South Dakota

Here in Carbon County, Wyoming, the coyote is on the increase in spite of our trapping program with five coyote trappers. We will need severe ways of combating the coyote.

—Merwyn Powell
Saratoga, Wyoming

Coyotes are much scarcer than in years past, but there still are a few. We need poison bait again this year.

Eagles are more troublesome than coyotes. What can we do about them? We have had some losses from bobcats.

—Frank S. Scalese
Galata, Montana

Predators are well under control here. We've had very little loss.

—Benj. S. Carlson
Newell, South Dakota

Predators are well under control here. There has been no loss this season, although some coyotes started drifting in late in the season.

We've had fewer cats this season.

—Sinnott & Gibson
Show Low, Arizona

The predator problem is under control as far as coyotes are concerned. We still have bobcats which must be trapped every spring.

The Government's poisoning program was a great help, to livestock and game as well.

We should not stop fighting predatory animals. They breed by the hundreds, and in a short time we would have the same problem. —William C. Treat

Roswell, New Mexico

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

| | |
|---|---------|
| Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT | \$ 5.00 |
| Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY | 5.50 |
| Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY | 4.00 |
| Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER | 1.50 |
| Hartley's THE SHEPHERD'S DOG | 1.75 |
| Hultz & Hill's RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL | 4.75 |
| Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE | 6.00 |
| Klemme's AN AMERICAN GRAZIER GOES ABROAD | 2.50 |
| Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING | 7.00 |
| Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK | 6.50 |
| Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 7.50 |
| Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING | 5.00 |
| Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA | 7.50 |
| Stoddart & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 7.50 |
| Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE | 3.50 |
| Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS | 10.00 |

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah



He SELLS for YOU ...from Sandy Hook to San Diego!

Swift salesmen on the "red wagon route" blanket the country ... it's their selling that keeps us buying what you produce.

Livestock production is the backbone of the livestock and meat industry ... but, another very important part is effective selling of products we produce from your livestock.

How the salesmen sell those products governs what the meat packer can bid for your livestock or other agricultural products. Every week, more than 5,000 Swift salesmen in the familiar red cars call on most of the retail stores, restaurants and hotels selling your products and ours. They travel sixty million miles a year with the all important thought in mind - find the best markets.

Some salesmen may sell on an 800-mile route; others, in large cities, may do their selling in a mile square area. In Alaska, Swift salesmen cover their routes by plane.

These salesmen might be called your "hired hands." They are more than "order takers"; they know each retailer's likes and dislikes, resulting from consumer preferences. They actually help promote the sale of products by supplying retailers with posters and displays, encouraging consumers to buy. They make sure that the retailer is not overstocked, nor out of stock. They have ready ideas and materials to put on "all out" meat promotions, such as Swift's Martha Logan cooking schools.

When it becomes necessary for farmers and ranchers to market large supplies of livestock, Swift salesmen immediately start pushing the products in greatest supply ... finding new customers and helping regular customers sell more.

Along Swift's "red wagon route," refrigerated cars and trucks move meat and other products you produce from where it is to where it isn't. Swift salesmen carry on the cycle which starts on your farms and ranches - always seeking the best possible price to assure the best price for the livestock and other agricultural products we buy from you.



Tom Glaze

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS • CHICAGO



The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

Sewing Contest Winners Tour Fashion Centers of Europe

FIRST stops abroad for the two young Westerners who won Grand Prize awards in the eighth annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest were Ireland and London and then Scotland and Paris. Their red-carpet tour of the world's fashion centers, starting with a three-day stop-over in New York City, was awarded by Pendleton Woolen Mills, The Wool Bureau and Pan American World Airways.

The young Western sewing champions are Mrs. Patricia Jeppson, a 21-year-old housewife and mother from Preston, Idaho, and Miss Maurine Johnson, a 16-year-old student from Eaton, Colorado. While in New York, the young ladies visited the United Nations, the Statue of Liberty and other points of national interest. They lunched and dined at some of New York's most fa-

mous restaurants, including Sardi's and The Stork Club. The three-day whirl, prior to their departure for Europe, began with a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and included a number of appearances on radio and television. While in Manhattan the girls stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria and had at their disposal a Cadillac and driver on 24-hour call.

As the high-point of the trip to New York, the girls presented Averell Harriman, Governor of New York, with two sheep, gifts from the Governors of Idaho and Colorado. Governors Robert Smylie of Idaho and Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado presented the sheep as "a nucleus for Governor Harriman's future wool-growing operations in New York."

Immediately after the presentation

the girls were invited as personal guests of the Governor into his Sands Point home. At that time they were introduced to his house guests, including famed playwright Robert Sherwood.

USE LAMB STICKERS —HELP AUXILIARIES

EVERY time you paste one of these "Lamb Stickers" on your letters or parcels to be sent anyplace in the world you are performing three good deeds.

1. You are telling the world to "EAT LAMB—WEAR WOOL."

2. You are giving your "SHEEP INDUSTRY" publicity.

3. You are financing the women's auxiliaries to the State and National Wool Growers associations. These groups sponsor the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. The young ladies of our country are benefited by your contributions when they enter this home sewing contest.



Mrs. Patricia Jeppson (left), Preston, Idaho, and Maurine Johnson, Eaton, Colorado, give New York Governor Averell Harriman sheep for his flock from the Governors of their States. Below, they board plane for European trip.



A record of every contribution sent to me is recorded for the State from which it is received. After all expenses are deducted the money is divided equally between the State, and the National auxiliaries.

It seems to me everyone interested in the sheep industry should be using these stickers. I hope you think so too and will send your contribution to me so that I can send you a supply.

—Mrs. Rudie Mick, First Vice President National Auxiliary Chairman of Ways and Means Committee St. Onge, South Dakota

PRE-JUNIOR "MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL" CONTEST

Mrs. Sandy Scott, Aztec, New Mexico, President of the 4 Corners Wool Growers Auxiliary, announced recently that that organization will sponsor a new contest in Home Sewing for girls 10 through 13 years of age.

Girls must make a skirt of 100 percent virgin wool and must live in the San Juan Basin. Girls must be 10 years of age and not yet 14 years of age on December 1, 1955. Work must be that of the contestant but her work may be supervised. The contest will be held in Durango, Colorado, on November 19, 1955. Entry blanks and rules may be obtained from the Chairman, Mrs. Max Feil, 713 Acoma Place, Aztec, New Mexico.

Who is the Largest Land Owner in U. S.?

If any T.V. quiz should ever ask: "Who is the largest land owner in the United States," every Western State livestock man would undoubtedly answer quickly: "The Federal Government."

Federal land holdings as of December 31, 1953 totaled 405.1 million acres. This total includes 346.6 million acres (85.6 percent) of public domain lands, 46.3 million (11.4 percent) of purchased lands and 12.2 million (3 percent) of donated, exchanged or transferred lands.

The total does not include 56 million acres, mainly Indian reservations, held in trust by the Federal Government.

Of the total, 58.5 million acres had been acquired up to December 31, 1953 at a cost of \$2.2 billion.

While the Federal Government has

land holdings in every State, all but 11.3 percent of the Federally owned acreage lies in 11 Western states—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

In these States there are 359.1 million acres of Federal land. This is 88.7 percent of the total Federal holdings in the Continental U. S. and 47.7 percent of the area of the States named.

The range of Federal ownership in the 11 Western states is from 30 percent of the area of Montana and Washington to 87.4 percent of Nevada.

Ninety-four percent of the Federal lands (380.6 million acres) is under the control of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. Within these departments, the Bureau of Land Management administers 179.8 million acres and the Forest Service, 168.3 million acres.

The major land use of the Federal Government's holdings is shown below. Indian and other trust lands are not included.

| Land Usage | Acres (Millions) | Percent |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Forest and Wildlife | 186.3 | 46.0 |
| Grazing | 169.6 | 41.9 |
| Military (except airfields) | 15.2 | 3.7 |
| Parks and historic sites | 15.0 | 3.7 |
| Reclamation and irrigation | 8.8 | 2.2 |
| Flood control and navigation | 3.2 | .8 |
| Airfields | 2.0 | .5 |
| Other usages | 5.0 | 1.2 |
| Total | 405.0 | 100.0 |

This information about Federal land ownership is taken from an article by Karl S. Landstrom in "Our Public Lands," quarterly publication of BLM. Mr. Landstrom's statement is based on an inventory report of Federal real estate holdings requested by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in 1953. The inventory is made as of December 31, 1953 but will be kept up to date; that is, the second inventory is now being prepared as of June 30, 1955 and will be issued in January 1956.



The Wool Bureau is directing a total of eight major promotion projects, five of them involving cooperation with other key industry groups, during the fall months.

The schedule represents the most intensive promotion calendar ever prepared by the Bureau.

The promotions involve men's wool suits, men's and women's sportswear, wool jersey fashions for women, home-sewn wool skirts, new fall coats for women, fashions for women-on-the-job, "after-five" wool dresses, and fall wool yard goods. All are being linked with the national consumer advertising campaign for wool, jointly sponsored by The Wool Bureau and Wool, Inc. (representing the Boston and Philadelphia wool trades).

Advertising insertions include double-page full-color spreads in top national magazines.

Lawrence F. Maloney, Jr., former men's editor of Harper's Bazaar magazine, has been named to the staff of the men's wear promotion department of The Wool Bureau.

Mr. Maloney will assist in the development of the nation-wide retail pro-

motions coordinated with the current consumer advertising campaign for wool.



MISS RICKMAN

New chairman of the Bureau's Women's Wear Advisory Committee is Kay Rickman, fashion coordinator of J. P. Stevens & Company, Inc. Miss Rickman succeeds Mrs. Keene Lam-born, fashion coordinator of Deering Milliken & Company, Inc.

Action loving wool jersey is the theme of the new railroad terminal display tying in with Wool, Inc.'s national advertisement on fall fashions in wool jersey. These animated displays featuring the latest wool fashions are seen by millions of people daily in seven of the nation's largest railroad terminals: Grand Central Terminal, New York; North, South and Back Bay Stations, Boston, and Union Stations in Washington, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range and pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending September 19, 1955.

PASTURES

Generous to moderate rains were beneficial to pastures and ranges in the Pacific Northwest and in the Sacramento Valley of California. In Arizona and New Mexico pastures are drying, but forage supplies are still good, and stock water ample in most areas.

Rain is badly needed for pastures and livestock ponds over the Great Plains and for lower ranges in the Rockies. Some good, scattered rains fell over parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and northeastern Minnesota which should be of benefit to pastures in these rainfall areas.

Dry range feed is becoming progressively shorter in western and northwestern Texas and livestock are being turned into sorghum stubble fields. In the eastern portion of the State recent heavy rains have produced rank growth of grass

ARIZONA

Hot at beginning of period with scattered, light showers from 15th to 18th. Weather favored farmwork and outdoor activities. Pastures and ranges drying. Livestock very good to excellent. Stock water ample in most areas.

Show Low, Navajo County September 17, 1955

Our ewes are in good condition, and prospects are excellent for our lambing in November. Competent lambing help is not sufficient however.

We consigned our wool in February to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Good rains brought us generally better forage conditions this summer than we had last. The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is very good. It has been warmer here than usual.

Some feeder lambs have been sold from 16 to 17 cents a pound.

—Sinnott & Gibson

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures generally below to well below normal, except on south coast where above. Moderate precipitation on north coast and in Sacramento Valley and Sierra Nevada. Fire danger decreased from extremely high to medium in north; however, in southern Sierras and southern California danger decreased somewhat, but remained high to very high.

In lower Sacramento Valley, rains benefited pastures and ranges but damaged

alfalfa and seed crops of Ladino clover and Sudan grass. In Los Angeles generally cooler weather, favorable for all crops and agricultural activity.

Bodega Bay, Sonoma County September 21, 1955

We've had small amounts of rain so far this fall, and it's a little too early to tell how fall and winter range conditions are going to be.

Some favorable weather last fall helped us have better range conditions this summer than a year ago. It's been cool and windy here since the first of September.

Practically all of the feeders and fat lambs have been disposed of in this area.

A few fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold at from \$21 to \$22.

—Guy C. Mann

Lakeport, Lake County September 16, 1955

I would guess that about 90 percent or more of the fat lambs in this area have been marketed. There have been no feeder lambs contracted here to my knowledge.

With some early rains, it seems possible that we may have good fall and winter range feed. It has been very hot here. Forage was better on the summer range this year than last. This was due to the late rains.

—Arthur C. Marshall

Suisun, Solano County September 19, 1955

It's still too early here for green feed on the fall and winter ranges. There is presently an ample amount of dry feed.

It has been very hot here. We had .55 inches of rain by the middle of September. This has had no effect on feed conditions. Forage was much better on the summer range this year than last. Late spring rains helped.

Some fat lambs have been contracted here at 19 cents. Feeders have been contracted at from 16 to 17 cents.

The wool market is very slow on fall wool.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes sold here recently at \$22 per head.

—Lewis Mangels

COLORADO

Continued warm and dry. Precipitation very light and limited to a few widely scattered stations. Haying completed in most sections. Ranges good at higher elevations, deteriorated elsewhere. Livestock mostly very good.

IDAHO

Temperatures from five to 15 degrees lower than last week, and range from slightly above to slightly below normal. Effective rain fell over north and parts of southwest; amounts in south-central and east light. Plenty of moisture for fall feeding in north. Range grass in north and southwest benefited by rain. Forest-fire hazard greatly reduced.

Boise, Ada County September 14, 1955

It has been hot and dry here since the first of September. If we have some rains, feed on the fall and winter ranges will be good.

Forage was about the same this summer as last.

About 90 percent of the fat lambs in this area have been marketed. Very few feeder lambs have been contracted; 17 cents is the price in some recent contracts.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes sold here recently at \$24 per head.

—J. L. Driscoll

Filer, Twin Falls County September 13, 1955

My main problem at present lies in finding a market for my wool that was sheared in March. Then too, bobcat and coyote losses this year have been the worst in five years.

It has been very hot and dry here. Prospects for feed on the fall and winter range are poor. Springs are all low or dry.

Forage was better on the summer range this year than last. A late, cold, wet spring brought this about.

Practically all of the fat lambs have been sold from this area—this is early lamb country. Most feeders from this section sold on the Ogden market. A few whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs sold on the Idaho-Nevada border at 19 cents a pound.

—G. F. DeKoltz

MONTANA

Temperatures ranged from warm in east to cold in northwest; freezing general over western third morning of 19th. Light to moderate precipitation in northwest and most of south, and little or none elsewhere. Second cutting of alfalfa nearly completed. Ranges and livestock good.

Brusett, Garfield County
September 19, 1955

Dry weather and coyotes are our main problems right now.

Lots of snow this spring gave us better range conditions this summer than we had a year ago. Feed on the fall and winter ranges should be fair.

Some feeder lambs have been contracted here at 16½ cents.

—George Ryan

Galata, Toole County
September 17, 1955

It seems impossible to sell any aged ewes here now.

We should have good feed on the fall and winter ranges. Range conditions were better this summer than a year ago. July rains helped out a great deal.

Most feeder lambs were contracted at 17 cents in this area.

Some fine and medium woolled yearling ewes recently sold at \$21 per head.

—Frank S. Scalese

Simms, Cascade County
September 16, 1955

Poor conditions will likely prevail on the fall and winter ranges. It's been very dry here, and then we've had quite a bit of trouble with grasshoppers.

Lots of July rain helped us to have better ranges this summer than we had a year ago.

This is feeder lamb country. There are a few fat lambs. Most feeders have gone between 16 and 17 cents.

A few fine and medium woolled yearling ewes have sold recently at \$20 per head.

Range and grass problems are my main worries right now.

—George Sauke

NEW MEXICO

Abnormally warm first part of week, cooling somewhat by close. A few scattered, light showers latter part of week; totals very light in most sections, ranging up to ¼ inch locally in southeast. Ranges becom-

ing dry, but forage good except along eastern border. Limited movement of livestock to market.

Aztec, San Juan County
September 17, 1955

I'm having plenty of trouble trying to keep good herders and also in trying to figure some way to make my income pay expenses.

Some feeder lambs have been contracted here at 16 cents. A few mixed lots of lambs have gone at 17 cents.

Conditions on the fall and winter ranges should be very good. The range looks to be the best in years. Right



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In LOTS or CARLOADS—No Singles

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ANACONDA, MONTANA

now though, we need some rain. Plentiful rains brought about better summer conditions this year than last.

—Glen Swire

Roswell, Chaves County
September 20, 1955

There has been some stiffness here in a small number of lambs, however it did not seem to spread to other herds.

There have been no wool transactions here, except for some small lots at 35 cents to 40 cents.

Rains in July this year gave us better forage on the summer range than a year ago. Fall and winter ranges in about

half of this area will be excellent. It is still very dry in some places.

About 70 percent of the fat and feeder lambs have been contracted in this area. Fats were contracted between 17½ to 18 cents and feeders from 16 to 17 cents. Some fine-wooled ewe lambs sold between 16 and 17 cents and white-faced crossbred ewe lambs between 16 and 18 cents. Some mixed lamb lots contracted at 16 cents.

—William C. Treat

OREGON

Weekly temperatures averaged slightly below normal west of Cascades to slightly above east; week's highs in 80's everywhere except near 70 on the coast. First general statewide rains since last week of July produced totals of two to three inches on north coast and smaller amounts elsewhere in the State. Pastures greening up since rains. Livestock condition generally good, but prospects for winter feed to be in short supply in many areas unless better than average fall weather.

Lakeview, Lake County
September 15, 1955

Ranges are very poor here. We need lots of rain. It was very hot here the first 10 days of September.

Plenty of moisture in June and July gave us better summer ranges this year than last.

All of the lambs in this area have been sold.

A few fine-wooled yearling ewes sold here at \$20.

Hay is rather scarce and has brought \$25 per ton or over here on the last few sales.

We've had few losses due to coyotes, although there've been more than the last few years.

—Ned Sherlock

SOUTH DAKOTA

Weather back to hot and dry. Frost on 10th and 11th covered all but southwestern corner. No appreciable rain so far in September. Rains needed for plowing, seeding and germinating grains, and for pastures and stock ponds.

Edgemont, Fall River
September 15, 1955

Lots of our lambs here will go as fats. We lamb in May and hope to sell around October 25. Some small lots of lambs have been contracted here at 17 cents, and a few fat lambs sold in the sale ring at 17½ cents.

It has been dry and hot here. Feed conditions are good and should be good on the fall and winter ranges.

Lots of early rains made feed better this summer than last.

—A. H. Buhlke

Faith, Meade County
September 19, 1955

It is very hot and dry here, and feed conditions are poor and likely will be

on the fall and winter ranges too. The drought this year has made our ranges much worse than a year ago.

Many stock dams throughout this territory are dry and we are badly in need of water. Several wells are being drilled now.

No lambs have been contracted here since the first of September, but some have been delivered. Some feeder lambs have sold between \$17 to \$17.50. Possibly all of the feeder lambs in this area have been contracted.

A few fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$21; for whitefaced crossbred ewes, \$20 has been paid.

—W. E. Butler

Newell, Butte County
August 26, 1955

In a 100 square mile area in northwest South Dakota we have had very dry weather. Many of the smaller dams are dry and feed will soon be short. Some of our sheepmen are cutting down flocks to fit supplies of feed.

Range forage this summer was about 80 percent of what it was last year.

Some feeder lambs were contracted here at 17 cents a pound.

Some fine-wooled two and three-year-old ewes brought \$24 per head in this section.

—Sam H. Bober

Newell, Butte County
September 17, 1955

Our sheep are in good, healthy condition.

Feed conditions should be fair on the fall and winter ranges this year. It has been warm and dry here, with some scattered showers in spots. This has made more fall feed.

A hot summer with no general rains caused range conditions to be worse this summer than last.

Some fat lambs have sold here at \$18 per hundredweight and feeders have brought \$17.20.

Our main problem is in keeping costs down.

—Benjamin S. Carlson

Trail City, Dewey County
September 2, 1955

Conditions on the summer range this year have been pretty fair. Last year at this time, however, conditions were slightly better. We are short on water.

When we cull our ewes, we take out any with spoiled bags or any that are thin and unthrifty.

—Charles F. Aube

Pendleton

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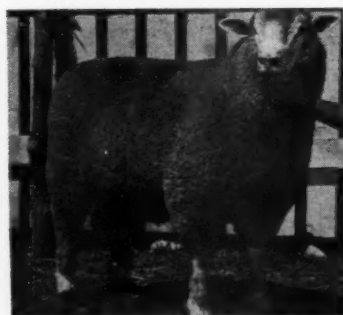
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That's why a feed ingredient that *has the power to aid both in disease prevention and promotion of fast gains* can be such a profitable boon to the sheep industry. And that's why—long before this announcement—many sheep men *had already turned* to the foremost antibiotic, AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline.

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AUREOMYCIN is supplied to feed manufacturers and feed mixers in the form of AUROFAC® products for concentrates, supplements, range cubes and mixed feeds. Two new AUROFAC-A products—AUROFAC-A and AUROFAC-A CRUMBLES—are especially adapted to these feeds. Write for your free copy of a new booklet called "AUREOMYCIN for Lamb Feeding". It gives you the complete profit story.

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TEXAS

Additional showers in coastal and southern areas plus muddy fields kept farmwork that section at standstill with some damage to mature rice and cotton. Elsewhere, harvest of mature crops moved rapidly with open weather and temperatures above normal for mid-September. Dry range feed progressively shorter in west and north-west, with cattle being turned into sorghum-stubble fields. Grass in east making rank growth.

Mason, Mason County
September 17, 1955

It's hard for us to find light calves to restock with. Those who have them are holding for very, very high prices.

We must wait until late to bring our lambs in (to winter) because of grass burs. Screwworms are very bad.

We are in very good shape here as far as the range is concerned. There is lots of grass. Some other places it is very dry. More rain this year has given us better pastures. Also, some livestockmen sold their livestock last year and deferred their ranges.

Some fall short wool has sold here around 40 cents (\$1 clean basis.) In the Uvalde area it has sold at 35 cents.

Practically all of the feeder lambs here have been contracted by now. Some were contracted at 16 cents. Fine-wooled ewe lambs have gone at 17 cents

and crossbred (whitefaced) ewe lambs at the same price. Mixed lots have sold from 16 to 16½ cents.

—Dan Lehmborg

UTAH

Temperatures continued much above normal first part of week. Livestock coming off summer ranges in good to fair condition. Sheep moving faster than cattle, as they are more nearly ready for market than cattle. Second and third cuttings of alfalfa generally below normal.

Richfield, Sevier County
September 21, 1955

Most all lambs in this section go to feed lots. Some feeder lamb prices have been quoted at from \$15.50 to \$17. About 50 percent of the feeders have been contracted.

The fall and winter ranges are only in fair condition here. There has been no moisture since the first of September and feed is very dry. Summer ranges were much better than a year ago. Plenty of rain in July and August brought this about.

Expenses are awfully high. And good men are hard to find.

The coyote problem in this area is pretty well under control.

—Joseph Richenbach

WASHINGTON

Rain general over west and east during the week. This was first measurable precipitation over most parts of the State since last week of July. Rain beneficial to pastures. Some hay damaged.

WYOMING

Continued very dry and warm. No precipitation of importance. Maximum temperatures in 80's and 90's. Good harvest weather and harvests on schedule.

McKinley, Converse County
September 26, 1955

We have had fairly general rains over most of the State during the past few days. It rained pretty hard the night before the ram sale and also the first day of the sale in Casper. They have also had good rains along the Union Pacific. These rains were needed to toughen up the grass where they had good feed and to bring the feed on in the southern part of the State. The range situation should be much improved over what it was two or three weeks ago. Lack of moisture had made the grass, even where it was good, pretty brittle.

There still seems to be a fairly good demand for feeder lambs. As high as \$17.50 has been paid, but most of the feeders have been contracted at \$17.

—J. B. Wilson

Wes Wooden

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AT THE RANCH — 10:00 A. M.

DAVIS, CALIF., NOV. 12

- 100 Registered Stud Ewes
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This flock has been built on a foundation of the best in imported and domestic Corriedale bloodlines.

Mail bids will be handled by

Auctioneer: Howard Brown, 400 Main St., Woodland, California.

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WESLEY WOODEN 512 E. St., Davis, California

Rawlins, Carbon County September 16, 1955

Ranges here will be very spotty during the fall and winter. They may be somewhat better than a year ago, however, when conditions were very bad.

We've had damaging dry weather here since the first of September. Overall conditions were better on the ranges this summer than last because of the additional moisture.

About 80 percent of the feeder lambs in this area have been contracted. Some have gone at 17 cents.

Our main problems are the predatory animals (coyotes, bobcats and bear) and the shortage of forage on the range. We've also had some trouble with the disposal of our wool.

—P. H. Livestock Company

Saratoga, Carbon County September 14, 1955

Our main problem is making ends meet, what with farm prices going down and all expenses going up. Agricultural income is down 50 percent and other expenses are up 25 to 35 percent.

Feed here will be very short on the fall and winter ranges—probably 25 to 30 percent of normal. Our summer range was not as good as a year ago due to the dry, cold spring.

We've had dry and cool nights here since the first of September, and feed has been drying up rapidly.

Some feeder lambs have been contracted here at from \$17 to \$17.50 per hundredweight. One mixed lot was contracted at \$17.75. About 50 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted here.

—Merwyn Powell

SUFFOLKS

SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT
AT MARKET TIME

SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer
Moscow, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

MISS WOOL

(Continued from page 13.)

At the review, the girls wore the beautiful coronation dresses, designed and made by Miss Jeannene Thompson, of Ozona, Texas. Only 19-years-old, Miss Thompson has acquired quite a few titles herself.

In 1951, when she was only 15, she won the Texas "Make-It-Yourself With Wool" contest and the title of "Miss Wool and Mohair Shepherdess." She went to the finals in Portland, Oregon and won the national title of "Wool Princess."

Miss Thompson said it took a month, working "six days a week from about 8 a.m. to 11 p.m." to make the coronation dresses. The shear wool material for the 11 dresses was donated by Forstmann Woolen Mills. The formals were made in four colors: two red, two gold, two pink, and five aqua.

BLACK & KEMP FIBERS

(Continued from page 26.)

standpoint, the three black fibers we found within the staples in 121 samples are of no consequence because their occurrence is comparatively rare.

In the nine clips from which the side samples came, contamination with black fibers did not come from black fibers and locks lying on the shearing floor because the samples were drawn from the fleeces as the shearers cut the staples and before they dropped to the shearing floor.

For the seven combed lots, black fiber contamination probably came both from black sheep coming in contact with white-fleeced sheep, and from small locks and pieces of black wool lying on the shearing floor. It is practically impossible to sort out all these small staples and pieces of black wool during grading and sorting of the fleeces.

Kemp fibers were found in comparatively large numbers on staple tips and within the staples of side samples, and were in excessive amounts in arm and head samples.

It appears that most of the kemp fibers persisting in scoured wool are deposited in carding wastes and noil.

Many topmakers, manufacturers and garment makers strongly dislike these defects in domestic wools. What they don't like they don't buy. With decreased demand there is consequent loss in value, and a certain amount of prejudice against domestic wools.

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STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

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2. The owner is: National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, an unincorporated body, and twelve state wool growers' associations.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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(Signed) IRENE YOUNG
Editor and Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1955.

(SEAL)

(Signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON
(My commission expires July 17, 1957)

The National Wool Grower

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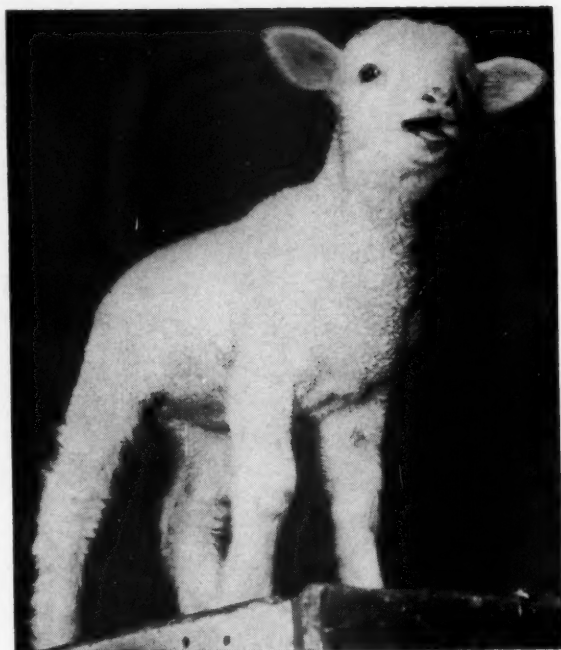
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